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OPPOSITION TO THE MAYOR'S TAX PLAN IS HEARD

Representatives of Two Large
Real Estate Exchanges and
Others State Their Objections
to Pay-as-You-Go Proposition

STATE HOUSE HEARING

Francis R. Bangs Says Enaction
Would Have Serious Detri-
mental Effect on Property,
Much of Which Is Leased

Mayor Curley's "pay-as-you-go" bill, proposing an increase of \$2 in the tax rate, attracted a large number of taxpayers today when the legislative committee on municipal finance began its continued hearing on the measure at the State House. The two large real estate exchanges were represented.

John P. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, said those appearing in opposition represent about 82 per cent of the real estate value of the city. He urged the committee not to report the bill, even with a referendum to the people, on the ground that in the interim between its passage and action by the people there would be such a cloud upon Boston real estate that business would become stagnant.

Francis R. Bangs, president of the real estate exchange and auction board, said the mayor's plan is sound as an academic proposition, but in practice it will not work. He said downtown leases are seldom made for a term of less than five years, and in every one of these leases the principal element in determining the price is the bargain as to who shall pay the taxes. To pass the present bill, he said, would be to unbalance every one of those leases, and would work great hardship upon one party or the other in every case.

Asked if there is not in the bill sufficient merit to warrant a real effort to prepare a workable plan, Mr. Bangs said the plan might be operative if it were provided that it shall go into effect at some time in the future, in 1920, for example. In that way its effects could be anticipated and arranged for, but the difficulty would be that some future Legislature might upon the whole plan and return to the borrowing policy.

Opponents Classified

George F. Washburn, who conducted the hearing in behalf of the opponents of the bill, named seven classes of citizens who, he said, were opposed to the measure. These classes are:

1. Real estate owners who feel that they are paying all the taxes they can afford in proportion to their incomes from their properties.
2. Renters of real estate who believe they are paying as high rates as they can afford.
3. Thousands of merchants whose visible property would be subjected to an increased taxation if the bill became law.
4. Manufacturers who would be affected seriously if their products were taxed higher.
5. Employees in the building trades who realize that building operations would be checked if a higher tax rate is introduced.
6. Employees who feel that the higher rate would keep industries from coming to Boston.
7. Citizens who believe the higher tax rate should not be imposed under present conditions of business and employment.

Added to these seven classes Mr. Washburn said there were people who believed that if the tax rate went up now it never would be lowered.

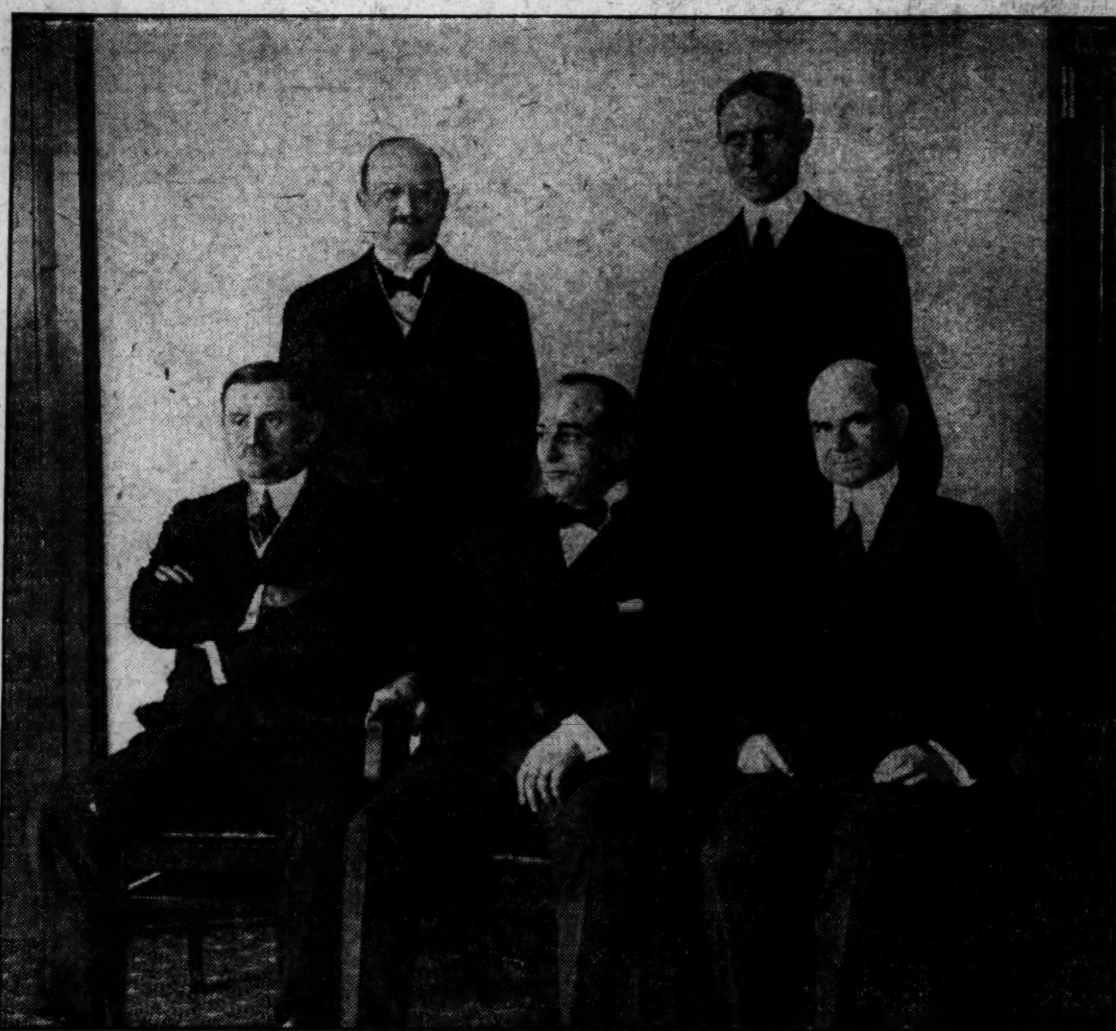
Measure Called Radical
Mr. Washburn also declared his belief that the measure would be defeated by the voters if put to a referendum.

Alexander Whiteside, who said he appeared at the hearing as a citizen and as counsel for the Massachusetts Tax Association, protested against the bill as radical and subtle.

A. W. Perry, a real estate owner, said that in addition to property to the value of \$900,000 on which he was assessed he leased property valued at \$12,000,000 for which he paid rental. The leases in some instances were for 10-year periods. He declared that his taxes would be increased by \$24,000 the first year under the higher tax rate.

He said this would be unjust to him and to all others who have long leases on property. He believed that property in the business sections of Boston generally netted, the owners less than 4 per cent. The remedy for the present situation, said he, is not to raise more money but to economize and save money which is now being wasted. He asserted that the city was still run by politicians and that some of the municipal employees give but little service in comparison with their salaries.

Judge Frank Brewster said that there is a general shrinkage of incomes this year and that it is an undesirable time to impose the higher tax. Much property in Boston, said he, is now assessed for more than it would be in the market. Former Representative Herbert S. Frost declared it is unjust to make the present generation pay for benefits which will extend over periods of 50 to 100 years. This, said he, would have to be paid by future generations.



(Photo by International News Service)

New federal trade commission session: Left to right standing—Will H. Parry of Washington, treasurer of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; George Rublee, a lawyer of New Hampshire. Left to right sitting—Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, former trade commissioner to Latin-American republics; Joseph H. Davies of Wisconsin, formerly commissioner of corporations, and William J. Harris of Georgia, formerly director of the census.

FORUM WORKERS FROM WIDE AREA SOON TO BE HERE

Many Leading Sociologists
Scheduled to Speak at Second
Annual Conference to Be Held
at Ford Hall April 12

Preparations for the big conference in Boston which leading sociologists of the country expect will do more to spread the open forum propaganda, typified locally in the Ford hall Sunday night meetings, than anything yet undertaken by them, are practically complete. This will be held on April 12 at Ford hall, under the auspices of the Ford Hall Foundation.

This meeting will be known as the second annual conference of the Open Forum Council and will be attended by representatives of forums all over the United States. The first took place last year in connection with the Sagamore sociological conference at Sagamore beach. For various reasons, however, the Sagamore meeting is not to be held this year so the coming conference becomes a meeting entirely apart from discussion of other phases of sociology.

Development Predicted

According to William H. Foster, secretary of the foundation, the first conference resulted in a rapid and wholly tangible development of the open forum movement. He is positive this year's meeting will give the movement a far greater impetus.

There are hundreds of open forums in the United States, all fashioned in a way after the Ford hall meetings in Boston, or at least, containing the fundamentals laid down by Daniel Sharpe Ford, who, in his will, left money for the establishment of such a common ground on which the people might meet "to soften the inevitable differences between capital and labor."

Although people diametrically opposed in their religious, political and economic beliefs make up the audiences at other forums as well as at the noted Ford hall gatherings, the element of contention is wholly lacking. The knowledge that each is free to express his opinion in the open forum produces a receptiveness on the part of these audiences that is peculiar to this type of public meeting, declare those familiar with their procedure.

New Ideas Expected

The work of each separate forum—how they were formed and the special character of their audiences—are stories in themselves. It is the purpose of the council to get the representatives of all these institutions together, hear their stories and get ideas for the further development of the movement.

The tentative program for the council will include reports from open forums and discussion and questions based on them. This will take place in the morning. In the afternoon there will be discussions under the following general subjects: (1) "The Forum and the Church," (2) "The Forum and the Community," (3) "The Forum and the School Centers," (4) "The Forum and the New Americans."

Each of these discussions will be led by a 15-minute address, to be followed by talks limited to approximately five minutes each.

On the subject of "The Forum and the Church" the Rev. Percy F. Grant of the

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PREPAYMENT CAR STATION PLANNED FOR BALL PARK

Installation of a prepayment station, the better to handle baseball crowds at Fenway park and along Commonwealth avenue was indicated by the Boston Elevated at a hearing before the public service commission today.

The hearing was on the complaint of L. H. Bonelli of Brookline that because of the storing of extra cars on Commonwealth avenue, for the handling of the baseball crowds, the service on that street was interrupted.

Mr. R. Potter and H. L. Dana of the Elevated represented the railway at the hearing. They said the company proposes to establish an inclosure with prepayment gates at Fenway park, and to store cars on Cottage Farm bridge, thus relieving the congestion at the entrance to the subway.

**FIVE NEW COAL
CARRIERS JOIN
BOSTON FLEET**
Modern Lake Colliers Contracted
for to Ply Soon Between This
Port, Chesapeake Bay and
Philadelphia

Five modern coal steamers are to enter the Boston and coastwise trade soon to help supply the unusual demand for vessels in this service between Atlantic ports. Two of these steamers, the Arlington and Brandon, are expected here early this spring, or as soon as the Great Lakes are opened for navigation. Three others have been contracted for. The Arlington and Brandon have just been purchased by the New England Coal & Coke Company. They were built in 1910 at Wyandotte, Mich. Each has a capacity for about 4000 tons of coal. They are of the typical lake-built type with propelling machinery aft and navigating bridge well forward, leaving the midships unencumbered except for derricks and hatches.

The other three craft will be operated by the G. E. Warren Company of this city.

Most of the coal received at Boston comes by water. Receipts for February totaled 82,603 tons of anthracite coal and 387,347 tons bituminous by water from coastwise ports. There were also 14,200 by boat from foreign ports. The rail receipts for that month total 11,256 tons anthracite and 8090 tons bituminous coal.

Rates between Chesapeake bay ports and Boston, the route over which the new fleet will operate, have reached a high figure because of the lack of coastwise tonnage, much of which is engaged in cross-ocean commerce now. As high as \$1 a ton is being paid on coal cargoes brought here from Chesapeake and 90 cents from Philadelphia. A year ago rates averaged about 60 cents a ton.

UNIVERSITY WORK BILL FILED IN HOUSE

The bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of university extension and correspondence courses, prepared by a special committee of educators at the request of the Governor, was filed in the Massachusetts House this morning by Representative Benson of Boston.

GUIDANCE FOR BUSINESS FIRMS IS BOARD'S PLAN

Federal Trade Commission in
Conference With President,
Maps Course of Aid to Inter-
state Enterprise

WASHINGTON—In a conference of members of the new federal trade commission with President Wilson, Wednesday night, a program of what Chairman Davies characterized as "constructive helpfulness" was mapped out.

Mr. Davies announced that the commission will begin immediately the investigation authorized by the law establishing the body into common selling agencies abroad maintained by many foreign corporations, with a view to a report on whether similar agencies should be organized by American business. The bureau of corporations, which, automatically, was merged into the new commission, already has carried on a general investigation of foreign business methods.

The possible use of the commission as a tariff commission for the collection of facts relating to the cost of production of commodities in this country and abroad, urged by President Wilson in a speech at Indianapolis recently, was not taken up.

Members of the commission, in outlining their policy, declared they had no idea of starting out on a campaign of annoying or harassing business. On the contrary, Mr. Davies and other members said the chief aim will be to map out as clearly as possible the ways in which corporations engaged in interstate business may conduct their business in conformity with the antitrust laws.

Chairman Davies declared that the general theory underlying the law was discussed with the idea of bringing out the objects sought. The section applying to unfair business practices, which the commission is empowered to investigate, was gone into thoroughly. It was emphasized that the commission will work in harmony with the department of justice and the courts in carrying on its work.

The government suit for dissolution of the United States Shoe Machinery

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UNITED SHOE SUIT DISMISSED IN U. S. COURT

Judge Putnam Hands Down
Judgment in Government Move
to Dissolve Company as Illegal
Monopoly Under Sherman Act

HISTORY OF THE CASE

Attorney-General at Washington
Says Question of Appeal Will
Not Be Considered Until Af-
ter He Receives Report

Judge Putnam in the United States district court today handed down a judgment dismissing the government suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company as an unlawful monopoly under the Sherman act.

In the judgment of the court it was stated that so far as the allegation was concerned the defendant conceived the idea of acquiring the ownership or control of all concerns engaged in the manufacturing and dealing in any and all kinds of shoe machinery.

The utmost that the case can in any event be said to show is a purpose to acquire control of certain machinery connected with bottling shoes or later of certain clicking or eye-letting machines and of this the United States became, during the trial, so far satisfied that it asked permission to amend the above allegation accordingly.

The bill claims that the alleged confederates from the outset had taken certain action for the purpose of perpetuating the rights they had under existing patents, after these patents should expire. It says the court is dealing now with allegations which seem to assert that the machines acquired by the corporation on its organization were covered by patents, and that its purpose then was to maintain this position even after the existing patents expired.

This supports the proposition of the defendant that the machinery offered by it was at all times protected by patents succeeding each other. At any rate, it says, it must be accepted that, from the beginning, the machinery offered by the defendant corporation was, in all its essential elements, protected by patents, and that there has been no proof to the contrary, that for the purposes of this case the machinery has been mainly if not entirely of that character.

It affirmatively and emphatically appears at various places in the bill and it runs all through it that all the essential interests which entered in 1890 into the combination forming the United Shoe Machinery Company were at the time of the formation of the corporation covered and protected by patents; and there is no evidence that at any time in the history of the corporation there was any change from its original purpose, the judgment states.

The government suit for dissolution of the United States Shoe Machinery

(Continued on page seven, column three)

**LLOYD GEORGE
URGES GREATER
OUTPUT FOR WAR**

LONDON, Thursday—Lloyd George opened a conference of representatives of trade unions at the Treasury, yesterday, and appealed to employers and workmen to sink their differences and do everything possible to increase the output of war munitions.

A subcommittee of labor representatives subsequently recommended the appointment of an advisory board by the government, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employers and men, to assist in accomplishing this object.

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OFFICIALS STILL WAIT FOR EITEL TIME REQUEST

Government Seeks to Avoid Ap-
pearance of Forcing Inter-
ment of the Vessel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Government officials indicate today that they have waited about as long as they intend to wait for Captain Thierichens to say how much time he wants to repair the Prinz Eitel Friedrich before putting out to sea to resume commerce destroying operations.

He has had a week now to estimate the needed repairs and the opinion is gaining that he is merely seeking to rest responsibility for internment upon the United States.

Unless he applies promptly for a definite time he probably will receive a notice from this government telling him that his vessel will be interned if he fails to make such application within, say, 24 hours.

The United States officials do not want it said that they have forced the ship's internment by refusing adequate time for repairs, so it is likely that they will allow whatever time the captain asks, if within reason, to see if he will actually go to sea as he says he wants to do.

If the ship interns she will be dismantled so she cannot sail, and will be guarded. Probably her propeller and a section of the shaft will be removed, the breech blocks taken from the guns and the cylinder heads from the engines.

ACTION ON ORZEC BANKS DEVELOPS RUSSIANS CLAIM

Petrograd Reports Progress in the
Carpathians, While Berlin and
Vienna Tell of Repulses to the
Tsar's Troops Along Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday—The general staff announce that the Russian offensive on both banks of the Orzec is developing despite a stubborn German resistance.

Near Yednorozek, west of the Orzec, the Russians captured 17 guns.

In the Carpathians, in the Rabe region, the Russian offensive also progressed and the Russians again repelled the German and Austrian attacks towards Stry and Munkacs.

BERLIN, March 18—Headquarters report that the weak Russian attacks on Taugroden and Laugszergen have been repulsed. Between the rivers Szkwa and Orzec weak Russian attacks have been repulsed.

VIENNA, March 18—An official Russian states that near Wyszkoia Russian detachments repeatedly attempted, Tuesday, to retake the positions captured by the Austrians. An attack by Russian infantry on the southern banks of the Pruth, east of Cernowitz, was soon checked by the Austrian fire.

FRENCH REPORT SUCCESS IN THE ALBERT REGION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, March 18—An official communique reports that despite a third German counter-attack, Wednesday night, the French held the trenches captured at Notre Dame de Lorette. At Carnoy, in the Albert region, a violent engagement occurred round the cavity made by a mine explosion Monday. The French retain the cavity and have organized the defenses.

In the Champagne, the French successes have been brilliantly made, the Germans failing to recover even a portion of the ground.

French progress between Perthes and Souain also continues. North of Perthes the trenches captured have been held against three German counter-attacks.

North of Mesnil, the position won, Tuesday, gives the French possession of a military crest to ridge 196, for 800 meters by 400 deep, including the outlook on the northern reverse of the great ridge extending from Perthes to Maisons-en-Champagne.

Realizing the importance of the position, the Germans delivered a violent counter-attack yesterday, the operations being headed by a Landsturm regiment, stiffened by the guards.

At Bois-le-Prete the German detachments, having established themselves near a French trench, were definitely expelled.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE THE TORPEDOING OF THREE VESSELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The admiralty announce the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Fingal off the Northumberland coast, six of the crew being lost, including the stewardess; also the torpedoing of the Atlanta on March 14, off Inishurk.

The Atlanta reached the harbor. The steamer Leewarden of London was torpedoed and sunk off Holland, the crew being given five minutes to escape.

TEXT OF NOTES ON BLOCKADE IS GIVEN TO PUBLIC

Position of U. S., Germany and
Allies Also Set Forth Regarding
Submarine Attacks, Con-
traband, Use of Neutral Flags

FULL DETAILS TOLD

State Department Presents Com-
plete Correspondence of Last
Few Weeks Between Several
Nations Concerned in Shipping

WASHINGTON—The state department made public Wednesday night the entire correspondence of the last few weeks between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians in a belligerent country, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen, the removal of mines and the proclamation of a virtual blockade by the Allies against Germany.

Text of American Note

Despatched by Washington
to London and Berlin

The following identical note was sent by the secretary of state to the American ambassadors at London and Berlin, the only difference being in the name of the foreign department's head:

"Washington, Feb. 20, 1915.

"You will please deliver to Sir Edward Grey the following identical note which we are sending England and Germany:

"In view of the correspondence which has passed between this government and Great Britain and Germany, respectively, relative to the declaration of a war zone by the German admiralty and the use of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, this government ventures to express the hope that the two belligerent governments may, through reciprocal concessions, find a basis for agreement which will relieve neutral ships engaged in peaceful commerce from the great dangers which they will incur in the high seas adjacent to the coasts of the belligerents.

"The government of the United States respectfully suggests that an agreement in terms like the following might be entered into. This suggestion is not to be regarded as in any sense a proposal made by this government, for it, of course, fully recognizes that it is not its privilege to propose terms of agreement between Great Britain and Germany, even though the matter be one in which it and the people of the United States are directly and deeply interested.

Course Is Outlined

"It is merely venturing to take the liberty which it hopes may be accorded a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation involved and of serving, if it may, the common interests of humanity.

"The course outlined is offered in the hope that it may draw forth the views and elicit the suggestions of the British and German governments on a matter of capital interest to the whole world.

"Germany and Great Britain to agree:—
"1. That neither will sow any floating mines, whether upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbors for defensive purposes only, and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the government planting them and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.
"2. That neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.
"3. That each will require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or ruse de guerre.

"Germany to agree that all importations of food or foodstuffs from the United States (and from such other neutral countries as may ask it) into Germany shall be consigned to agencies to be designated by the United States government; that these American agencies shall have entire charge and control without interference on the part of German government, of the receipt and distribution of such importations, and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing licenses from the German government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to non-combatants only; that any violation of the terms of the retailers' licenses shall work a forfeiture of their rights to receive such food and foodstuffs for this purpose; and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German government for any purpose whatsoever, or be diverted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

Based on Expediency
"Great Britain to agree: That food and foodstuffs will not be placed upon the contraband list and that shipments of such commodities will not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies design-

(Continued on page eight, column one)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GERMAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN ITALY SET FORTH

Dr. Hans Barth in Berlin Paper Says Population North and South Desires Peace But Political Parties Are Divided

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In an article devoted to the discussion of the Italian situation previous to the reassembling of the Chambers, Dr. Hans Barth expressed the opinion in the Berliner Tageblatt that the Italian people at large, the industrial population in the north and the agrarian in the south, still desired peace, but that political parties were as much divided on the question as at the close of the previous parliamentary session. He estimated the "Internationalists" in the Chamber as approximately 100 strong, and considered that these would be sure to attempt to introduce a motion in favor of war. Signor Giolitti, however, would be certain again to support the government in the interests of the country and of the monarchy, and the result would probably be a renewed vote of confidence.

Nevertheless, continued Dr. Barth, we must be under no delusion that Italy will remain neutral in any circumstances and at any price. It is perfectly evident that all Italian politicians, even the most pacific and those most in favor of the triple alliance, are united in the view that Italy must not be allowed to emerge from the present crisis without having won substantial gains therefrom. Similarly, all Italian politicians, the German writer admitted, centered their hopes in quite another direction than Nice, Savoy, Tunis and Malta. Easy as it might be for Italy today to become a Mediterranean power of the first order, or even the Mediterranean power, it was notorious that she had quite another object in view. Traditional respect for England did not permit of aspirations with regard to the Mediterranean, and the great mass of the people, and also intellectuals such as Gabriele d'Annunzio, dreamed rather of the possession of the entire Adriatic, and politicians desired to create a "national frontier" in the east, or, in other words, to incorporate the Trentino with Italy. This aspiration had been cherished for years, and the question of the correction of the frontier had been voiced for the first time on the occasion of Crispien's first visit to Friedrichshagen. "Why," the Italian statesman had questioned Bismarck, "did you not help us to get Trent in 1866?" "Because your peace was negotiated between Paris and Vienna, and because Berlin had nothing to say in the matter," was the reply.

Thus, concluded Dr. Barth, the incorporation of the little strip of country to the northeast has become a fixed idea throughout Italy, and Vienna's opposition to an Italian high school, the Honorable decree and many other things have added fuel to the flame, and no competent observer of Italian life can doubt that the feeling which has developed must bear fruit at the critical moment. It is obvious that no Italian with any pretense to foresight thinks of Trieste, but the dream of Trent is not to be swept aside, and if today Italy appeals to arms it will be solely with regard to the Trentino question. The times are too serious for us to close our eyes either wilfully or unintentionally to the fact.

The article in the Berliner Tageblatt was followed up after a few days' interval by another in the Frankfurter Zeitung frankly advising Austria to meet Italy's claims by a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the frontier question, thus securing Italy's neutrality during the present war.

BRITISH RULES FOR EXPORTATION OF WOOL TO AMERICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—According to an announcement by the Board of Trade, the following modifications in the arrangements notified to the press on Dec. 5 with regard to the exportation of wool have now been brought into operation:

Persons desirous of shipping merino wool, including noils and tops, or black faced wool, to the United States of America should, before making an application for an export license, arrange for the wool to be consigned to the chairman of the United States Textile Alliance, and are recommended to communicate in the first instance, with Messrs. Freshfields, 31, Old Jewry, London, the representatives of the alliance in this country.

In case of exports of black faced wool, shippers are, in addition, recommended to communicate with the secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers, with a view of securing the support of the chamber to their applications. All applications for licenses should be addressed to the commissioners of customs and excise upon the forms prescribed for the purpose, which may be obtained from the secretary, Customs House, London.

DECLARATION OF SOCIALISTS GIVEN SEVERE CRITICISM

Socialist Organ Takes Issue With Peace Demands Made by Fraction in Prussian Diet

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The declaration made by the Social Democratic fraction in the Prussian diet has been the subject of severe criticism in the Hamburger Echo, which is itself a Socialist organ. Instead, it was argued, of inducing the government speedily to reform the franchise, it had provided them with a pretext for remaining silent on the subject; and instead of building up a majority for the Socialist cause in the House it had served to weld together the opponents of that cause and had provided an opportunity for a general manifestation against peace. All the political demands made in the declaration, or more correctly speaking, resolution, were justifiable, but the fraction must be made to realize that at present the only matters to be dealt with were war and victory. Again when once war was a fact, peace could only be brought about by victory or defeat, and not by mere desires such as those expressed in the declaration.

The Vorwaerts in reply, maintained that the attack was altogether contrary to recognized Socialist policies. The theory that peace could be brought about by force of arms alone was not only altogether incompatible with those policies but was even less enlightened than the views of politicians of other parties, like Professor Delbrueck and Walter Schucking, who held that the conclusion of an honorable peace depended upon the objects which the various belligerents had in view. It was extraordinary that a Social Democrat, familiar with the text-books and writings of his party, should claim that a demand for franchise reform had only served to delay the same. Had not Bismarck himself once mockingly remarked: "Brave Kinder verlangen nichts, Good children do not ask for anything, good children do not get anything." As for the "anti-peace manifestation," the Socialist declaration had called forth no new expression of opinion from its opponents, but simply the statement of an attitude known to all the world. It is unfortunate, the Vorwaerts concluded, that such explanations should be necessary within the party itself.

M. AUGAGNEUR DISCUSSES THE GERMAN DECREE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Augagneur, minister of marine, expressing his opinion on the present naval situation, declared that the Allies regarded the threatened submarine blockade without any apprehension. Merchant vessels would perhaps be lost, but sooner or later, and probably sooner than they expected the German submarines would themselves be sunk. The Allies were not surprised at the German announcement, for the sinking of the Admiral Ganteaume had taught them what to expect, and they had taken their measures accordingly.

Germany's fresh move was a sure sign that she was feeling the blockade exercised by the allied fleets, and that she recognized that her position was becoming desperate. With regard to the flying of neutral flags by merchant vessels belonging to belligerent countries, M. Augagneur said that the practice had always been recognized as a legitimate war stratagem, which even warships could resort to, provided they hoisted their true colors before opening action.

WOOL SHIPMENTS FROM AUSTRALIA UNDER NEW RULE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The export of wool from Australia was discontinued soon after the outbreak of war, and representations were subsequently made by the consul general for France that the export of wool and skins should be again permitted from Australia to France by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line, the French mail steamer company.

In response to the request, the minister of customs, Mr. Tudor, has announced that shipment of wool and skins by British or French ships, will now be permitted on security being given for the production of the landing certificate.

Shipments of wool and skins, it is also announced, will be allowed to the United States, provided guarantees are given that the consignments will not be re-exported from America, either in raw or unmanufactured form. Such shipments will, as far as possible, be restricted to recognized lines of British ships.

AUSTRALIAN-JAPANESE COMMERCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—J. Muira of the department of agriculture and commerce at Tokyo, is at the time of writing, in Australia on a two months' visit, during which he hopes to aid in the development of an Australian market for eastern products, Japanese industries having suffered much curtailment through the recent closing down of European markets. Mr. Muira is accompanied on his mission by the representatives of four Japanese firms.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)
Preparing soup for French soldiers

IMPROVEMENT IN FRENCH ARMY IS NOTED IN REPORT

Means Used to Carry on the Campaign Are Outlined in Despatch From a British Observer With the French Forces

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—In the course of a despatch from "a British Observer with the French forces" the writer gives some interesting information in regard to the position of the French forces and some of their methods of carrying on the campaign.

During the last two months, the writer says, our allies have made a number of attacks at different points in this first line of defense. But these attacks have not been of the same character as those that the Germans made in November in their endeavor to capture Ypres. In that case it was the concentration of a large number of army corps whose force was hurled against the allied forces, with the intention of pushing through by sheer weight of numbers. These are small local attacks, launched with a view to seizing some particular piece of front trench, and of holding it, and fortifying it against the enemy's counter-attacks. The piece of trench attacked may be chosen because the fire from it is particularly annoying to our own line, because its capture will make it difficult for the enemy to hold on to some other bit, or merely because it is the easiest to assault.

Advantages

Going on to consider the advantage derived from taking a trench, the writer says that this lies in the fact "that you make the enemy come out of your trenches and fight to get it back." Nothing, he says, would suit them better than to be able to sit quiet in their trenches while they collect all the reserves they can for use in some other part of the line; and this is just what they must be prevented from doing. And, to their credit, he said, they have never failed to put in counter-attacks, sometimes for several days in succession, to regain lost trenches.

The district where these small attacks have been most frequent, the despatch continues, are those north of Arras, between the Somme and the Oise, along the Aisne and between Reims and Verdun. In the course of three weeks between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10, 15 separate attacks were made against different portions of trenches in the last-named area; of these 10 were successful, in that the attacking troops managed not only to take the trenches, but also to hold them against counter-attacks and turn them into a part of their own first line.

Argonne

In the Argonne forest, northwest of Verdun, the fighting has also been very severe; here it has been the Germans who have generally taken the offensive, perhaps owing to the fact that in this broken and heavily wooded district they are less liable to suffer from the French artillery fire.

After considering the position at various points along the line in detail, the writer goes on to point out how steadily the army has improved in personnel and material. It is generally held, he says, that long periods of trench work have a deleterious effect on infantry; that they lose their activity, their elan, and require a little time for getting this back if they are to be used for offensive operations. This is not the case in the French army. Attacks are executed with great vigor; reserve divisions have nearly, if not quite, the same value as active divisions, which was not the case earlier in the war; and territorial troops are taking a far more considerable share in the active work than they have done

hitherto. This siege warfare was at first new to every one, and the success of the many small attacks recently made has been largely due to the care with which each effort has been studied and its lessons communicated to all, so that the whole army might benefit by the experience of one commander and his men.

Material

As regards material, the writer explains that perhaps the greatest stride that has been made is in the provision of heavy artillery. The superiority, he says, of the French field gun has long been admitted. But against an enemy strongly entrenched, supported by long-ranged heavy batteries, the field gun is not sufficient and the want of heavier metal has been deeply felt. This has now been provided, and each week the cooperation between artillery and infantry becomes more perfect.

It may be confidently asserted that without this progress the operations, even if successful, could only have been carried out at the cost of losses entirely out of proportion to the results obtained. This is only one of the improvements that have been made; there are many others. The result, the writer adds, is that the morale of the army has never stood higher than it now does; the truth of this being plain to the eyes of any one who sees the French soldier, whether in the trenches or tramping along the roads in the rain and the mud.

ENGAGEMENT OFF FALKLAND ISLES GIVEN IN LETTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Hessische Landeszeitung has published a letter from Lieutenant Lietzmann, one of the officers of the armored cruiser Gneisenau, which contains interesting details of the naval battle off the Falkland Isles.

The English ships, he wrote, steamed at 26 miles an hour, thereby forcing the Germans to give battle. The enemy began to fire at an immense distance, and the Germans cleared for action and also prepared their boats, which, however, were soon destroyed by splinters of shell. The Gneisenau had only half her ammunition on board, as the other half had been used up at Coronel and Tahiti, but the firing was kept up until only eight rounds of ammunition were left for the after turret. Owing to this lack of ammunition, the ship, which could still have resisted for some time, was sunk by blowing up the engines and by flooding the torpedo chambers. In spite of the somewhat heavy sea the hostile ships lowered boats. Later the British admiral in the Invincible sent a telegram congratulating the survivors on their rescue, and expressing high recognition of their conduct in the battle.

Similar attention, the letter concluded, was displayed to us by all the Englishmen. Up till now we have been tactfully and kindly treated by the British officers. There is nothing to show that we are prisoners of war.

NATURALIZATION IN AUSTRALIA SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—In the year 1914 there was a large increase in the number of persons seeking certificates of naturalization under the Commonwealth act, 4272 certificates having been issued during the year, as compared with 2291 issued in 1913.

Of the increase, applications from Germans accounted for 1047. Certificates were issued to 1836 Germans (including 15 Poles). Other increases on the previous year's numbers were: Russians 206, Swedes 148, Italians 112, Danes 85, Norwegians 86, Austrians and Hungarians 74, French 28.

LIVERPOOL DOCK LABORERS OBTAIN BIG WAGE ADVANCE

Shipowners of Port Grant One Shilling a Day Extra to All Grades of Dock Laborers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The dock laborers of Liverpool have been generously met by the shipowners of the port, the demand for 1s. per day increase in wages having been granted. At a meeting of the joint committee of shipowners and representatives of the Dock Laborers' Union held recently an agreement was drawn up conceding 1s. per day advance to all grades of dock laborers. The following are some of the terms of agreement which have now come into force:

1. Wages for dock laborers and coal heavers to be advanced 1s. all round on day rates and on present Sunday rates, but no change to be made in night rates or hour rates.
2. Dockers and coal heavers working on piece work to receive 6d. per half day or portion of half day in addition to existing tonnage rates.
3. Engagement for work on Saturday to be either from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. for half a day's pay, when finishing a ship only; or from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. for half a day's pay and three hours pay; or from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. (with dinner hour from 11 to 12) for half a day's pay and half a night's pay. That is to say, all men employed on Saturday, except when finishing a ship, to be engaged at least up to 1 p. m.
4. Payment at the clearing house to commence at 10 a. m. on Saturday and wages to be paid only up to 1 p. m.

It is apparent that the higher wage has been agreed upon in order that the laborers may put in the greatest amount of work in the daytime. Hitherto day work has been withheld, and night work stimulated. Now the workers have every inducement to give their services in the daytime, because they can thereby earn as much money as if they had been working at night. The work at night is necessarily much less efficient than work in the day time owing to the darkness and the greater difficulties of supervision and getting the work to proceed smoothly. The employers hope that by giving this 1s. advance all round on the day pay men will work more in the day time than they have been doing in the past.

NAMES OF OXFORD MEN AT WAR TO APPEAR IN RECORD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—Dr. Thomas B. Strong, the vice-chancellor, invites through the press, the assistance of Oxford men in compiling a record of the members of the university who have taken part in the defense of the empire during the present war.

I would ask, Dr. Strong says, all Oxford men to send to their colleges, unless they know that it has already been done, the details about themselves necessary to make a complete university list. Such details should always include the full name and rank of the individual, and the official title of the corps to which he belongs. It is proposed to publish the list as soon as sufficient data can be obtained, but it is hoped that additions and corrections may be sent in from time to time for embodiment in future editions. Information will be welcomed, not only about men who are serving in the British army or navy, but also about those engaged in other duties connected with the war, namely, service with the forces of any of our allies, Red Cross work, Belgian relief work, and so forth.

SCOTTISH COAL MINERS AGAINST CHANGE IN HOURS

Proposal to Meet Scarcity of Coal by Suspending the Eight Hours Day Act Meets With Opposition—Many Join Colors

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The dearth of coal which is being experienced throughout Scotland is caused by the scarcity of operatives. Out of the 29,000 workers employed in or about the mines in Fife, as many as 7000 have joined the colors, while in Mid and East Lothian 2500 men out of 15,000 have gone to swell the ranks of Territorials and regulars. Because of the difficulty of getting coal it has been proposed that the eight-hours day act should be suspended and that the pits should be open for work every lawful day. It is stated that in every county in Scotland the miners are absolutely against any infringement of the short shift. Pit work, the miners say, is now carried on at such high pressure at enormous depths, that it is impossible to work more than eight hours on end.

In Fife and Mid and East Lothian a fortnightly idle day is observed; while in Lanarkshire a five days a week policy has been in operation for some years. In addition to the difficulty of getting men, work has sometimes to be suspended for want of wagons, or because the military authorities have commandeered the railways. There is no doubt that were the pits open every lawful day the output of coal would be greater, and it is thought that the coalmasters of Scotland might do worse than raise this question at a meeting of the coal conciliation board for Scotland, which is fully representative of both coal owners and miners.

On the other hand, regarding the question of the suspension of the eight hours day act, Councillor Westwood, writes: I do not think it is lack of sympathy with miners in their hazardous occupation that causes any one to urge the suspension of the eight-hours act, but it is lack of knowledge of mining, or the miners' working conditions. It is a misnomer, the eight-hours act, as the miner too well knows, seeing that on the distance from the pit bottom depends the length of the miners' working day. In a colliery not many miles from where I am writing, the men begin descending the shaft at 5 a. m. in the morning, and they begin ascending from 2 p. m. to 2:40 p. m. in the afternoon. It will be easily seen that some of the men at least can be in the pit for over nine and a half hours. When they get to the pit bottom some of these men have to walk 2300 yards before they get to the working face, 1800 yards of which is down hill, all of which has to be retraced at the end of the eight hours' work.

Hard as the work at the face may be, the writer says, experience had taught him that going to and from the working face in modern coal mines was equally hard work; that the miners' day's work began immediately he descended the shaft, and that the miners' "eight-hour day" was anything from nine to nine and a half hours per day. The laborer, shopkeeper, and so forth, although working say from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. or from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., had two hours for meals and no wet clothes to dry when they got home; but the miner had a quarter of an hour for "his piece" from the time of leaving home at say 4:45 a. m. until he was washed, say at 3:00 or 3:15 in the afternoon. With all these facts in front of them, Councillor Westwood concluded, he was fully convinced that no editor, nor yet chambers of commerce, would continue their agitation or further propose the suspension of the "eight-hours act."

VICTORIAN FRUIT INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—From returns received by the agricultural department from the fruit growing districts of Victoria, it is considered unlikely that any fruit will be available for export this season.

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NEW VESSEL FOR THE NORWEGIAN AMERICAN LINE

Contract Entered Into With British Firm for Steamer to Register About 13,000 Tons

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian American Line has entered into a contract with the well-known British firm, Cammell Laird & Co., of Liverpool, for a new steamer which, when completed, will be the largest vessel in the company's fleet, registering about 13,000 tons net. When this boat is put into service next year, Norwegian shipping will have outdistanced that of Denmark both as regards tonnage and speed.

The Norwegian line which already has a fleet of seven large steamships, has proved a great success. It had been thought that competition with the old and well-established Danish American Line would prove too keen, but these fears have proved quite unfounded, the enormous goods traffic between America and the Scandinavian countries insuring ample work and profit for both lines.

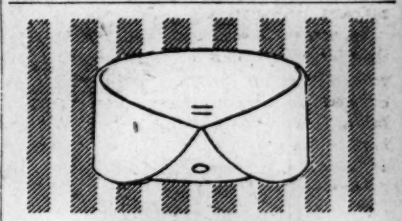
The best proof of this lies, perhaps, in the fact that both companies have chartered many additional steamers in order to cope with the enormous quantity of cargoes which are awaiting shipment at American docks. The 11 steamers from New York for Norway are fully booked chiefly with flour or general cargo.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Miss Maude Royden addressed the inaugural meeting of the central branch of the Guild of Helpers (Y. W. C. A.) on the subject of "The Call of the War to Girls." Miss Royden spoke of the new professions which were opening out to women owing to the absence of men. She pointed to the useful work which could be done by girls who had leisure and means, in doing pioneer work in new professions, using their means to stand out for the same payment for the same services as men.

The law was a profession which afforded a field for pioneer work. Four women had recently sought admission as solicitors, and they were still carrying on their campaign for the opening of this profession. More women were wanted as architects and there were also many openings for them in local government.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

EUROPEAN POLITICAL STUDY REVEALS MINOR SITUATIONS STEADILY RISING TO SURFACE

According to Reviewer Most Significant of Developments
Is Albanian Incursion Into Serbia and Reply Made by
Nish of Need for Advancing Into Northern Albania

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—A survey of the situation in Europe at the moment of writing shows, in a special degree, the development of many of those major and minor situations which have been steadily working up to the political surface for some time past. In Rumania and Italy, it is true, matters remain much about the same, but diplomatic relations have been virtually broken off between Greece and Turkey, with a suddenness which is distinctly deceptive, and the Greek minister at Constantinople and the Turkish minister at Athens are returning to their respective capitals. How the position will ultimately be, of course, impossible to say.

Although the larger issues at stake in Europe have diverted attention almost entirely from such minor questions, nevertheless the Greco-Turkish dispute has not in any way been altered by the march of events further north, and as a prominent Greek diplomatist said quite recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, matters as between the two countries have steadily been going from bad to worse. The recent action of the Porte in declining to make full amends for the attack on Commander Kriezis in the streets of Constantinople, is looked upon in Athens as being another desperate throw, and the action of a government which more than ever before is determined on hitting out wildly at all and sundry.

Albanians

Of these minor developments in the European situation, however, by far the most significant and far reaching is the Albanian incursion into Serbia. It is, moreover, perhaps less what it appears to be than any other recent development in this part of the world, where very few incidents are really what they appear to be as to their origin and intent. With a quite dramatic suddenness, Albania a short time ago was apparently aroused to vigorous action. Large numbers of well-armed tribesmen advanced across the Serbian frontier in the neighborhood of Prizrend, and easily displaced the weak Serbian garrisons in this district. The reply of the Serbian government to this incursion was first of all the moving up of large reinforcements to expel the invader. Then came a significant declaration.

In order to secure herself the authorities at Nish declared, against such incursions in the future, Serbia would be obliged to advance into Northern Albania and occupy strategic positions in that country. Whilst it is as impossible as it is unwise to attempt to fathom the ultimate intent of any of the many devious methods in the near east, it is impossible entirely to leave out of account an obvious inference the action is open to.

The Serbian march to Durazzo during the winter campaign in the first Balkan war is historic. At that time Serbian forces astonished the world by overcoming apparently insuperable difficulties, and crossing almost impossible country at an impossible time of the year, until finally, travel stained and war worn, they drew their guns in triumph through the streets of Durazzo.

Serbs

As all the world knows, within a few months they were obliged to evacuate the port, to block up again their window on the Adriatic and submit to the decision of Vienna that Serbia was to have no direct outlet to the open sea. Recalling all these incidents, it is difficult not to see in Serbia's present action in marching troops into Northern Albania, an intention to reverse the failure of two years ago and to secure at Durazzo that position which gives the man in possession such an overwhelming advantage, and which in the case of territory, as in the case of every other acquisition, is generally recognized as constituting nine tenths of the law.

More and more as time goes on does it become apparent that Serbia has always had in view the prospect of one day uniting all Serbians under one flag. Previous to the outbreak of war this was looked upon as a more or less chimerical ideal. Recently it has come to be confidently stated by many Serbians to be an ideal that will quickly be realized. The final and complete union with Montenegro, announced about a year ago as a necessary preliminary. The onset of the war, of course, opened the whole question to the broadest possible extent, and the utter failure of Prince William of Albania to retrieve anything in the form of order out of the chaos of his kingdom, and his subsequent abandonment of his throne to the first political adventurer who chanced along, has given Serbia an opportunity of once again carrying her flag to the sea, which it would be difficult to imagine her neglecting.

Parallels

As to Albania, the position in that country has been frequently insisted upon. The absence of cohesion, the strange lack of anything like a real national feeling, and the extraordinary extent to which tribal differences have survived has been illustrated again and again during the past few months. History in the Balkan peninsula, says a well-known writer on the subject, repeats itself with surprising regularity.

Any review of the troubled history of Albania brings to light not a few very exact parallels to the present position. Not quite 100 years ago, when Southern Albania, under the leadership of Ali Pasha, from it must be conceded, scarcely disinterested motives, was joining Greece in her efforts at liberation, there was seen much the same apparent effort to achieve a national independence as is seen today. Had the whole country at that time risen together against Turkey, then, as often before and since, liberty might have been achieved, but the tribal divisions, as ever, were too strong. The north was ruled by the famous Bushatli Pashas of Skodra; Kurd Pasha ruled in Central Albania, and in the south Ali Pasha ruled in victorious splendor at Yanina.

Ali Pasha

The history of Ali Pasha, the Lion of Yanina, rendered famous by Byron, how he tried hard to enlist the friendship and support of England, how he spread his rule over Ochrida, Berat, Permeti, Avlona, Arta and Suli, all names which recent events have rendered once again famous, how he planned to attack Bushatli Pasha of Skodra and seize Northern Albania, how he reached a position of power never realized by any Albanian ruler since Skanderbeg, and then how his power began to wane, until finally he was driven back on Yanina, surrounded by his enemy the Turk, and obliged to surrender, are all events well known to the student of near eastern history. The fall of Ali Pasha was, as always, an Albanian. The signal for another chieftain to commence his climb to power. Albanians outside their own country have always stood out as successful in many branches of activity. Mehmet Ali, the notorious Khedive of Egypt, was an Albanian. Many of Turkey's most able grand viziers have been Albanians, and everywhere up and down the near and mid east Albanians are found today as men in authority and power. In Albania, it is this national characteristic that shows itself in the vigorous struggle made by various chieftains to obtain predominance in their own country. On the fall of Yanina in 1822, the tide of power as it were, swept north, and Mustafa Bushatli Pasha of Skodra sought to obtain the recognition of freedom which Ali Pasha had practically obtained but lost. Taking advantage of the famous Russian advance on Adrianople in 1829, and the difficulties of Turkey in Serbia, the Pasha of Skodra marched upon and occupied Nish. It is a matter of history how France and England at this point intervened to save Turkey, and the tide of Albanian power was forced back again to the confines of its own country.

Difficulties

After such a fashion matters have gone on ever since in Albania. A segregation of warlike tribes, the Albanians have never achieved anything in the character of real unity even against a common foe. Certain tribes otherwise in a state of feud with each other, have always been ready to sink their differences for a time in order to make common cause against an enemy. It was a matter of indifference to them whether the enemy was composed of their own countrymen, of the Turk, or of the Greek. The question with the Albanian was how best to spend his time in a struggle and how to avoid wasting his time in peace. Thus, whilst they fought for the Greeks against the Turks in the war of liberation 1821-29, they fought with the Turks against the Greeks in 1897. They fought against the Turks again in the long drawn out guerrilla warfare which followed the revolution of 1908, and today they are found fighting against Serbians and Montenegrins as well as amongst themselves. Prentk Bib Doda, the Mirdite chieftain, makes war on Essad Pasha in the north, whilst a desultory warfare of more or less aimless insurgency is carried on in Mid-Albania and round about Avlona.

In these circumstances, whilst it is impossible, as ever heretofore, to forecast the future, the desire of Serbia to secure herself against the inroads of the Albanian, and possibly secure the accomplishment of a great national ideal, namely, a port on the Adriatic, cannot be wondered at or be regarded as unlikely.

LETTER ON CHAUVINISM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Journal de Genève publishes a letter from one of its correspondents in which it is affirmed that chauvinism is not to be found among the soldiers of any of the countries at war. The chief offenders, the writer continues, are those who stay at home; and especially, in Germany, among the intellectuals who, hitherto, have not taken part in social and political questions and who therefore are very wide of the mark in their present judgments. Unhappily abroad these men are known and it is their opinions, and not those of the people, which are quoted. There are, however, a few, not among the soldiers, who have preserved a fairness of outlook: these are M. Romain Rolland, the Belgian Senator La Fontaine, and M. E. Voghterr, member of the German Reichstag.



Geneva officials sorting prisoners' mail

SUBDIVISION OF BENGAL REGION IS AGREED UPON

Report of Committee of Indian
Civilians Recommends Means
for Bringing Government Into
Closer Contact With People

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The word "partition," has an unpleasant ring in Bengal. It was the partition of the province by Lord Curzon just 10 years ago which set on foot the agitation which culminated in professed anarchy, and ever since the passage of that much discussed measure the very word "partition" has been taboo in Bengal. The result has been, curiously, the importation of a controversial atmosphere into questions which, but for the word "partition" would have been completely free from this tendency.

All administrators are agreed, for example, that many of the districts of Bengal are too large, and stand sorely in need of subdivision. No one would have dreamed of opposing this proposal if the word "partition" had not been used to describe the operation by which greater administrative convenience could be secured. At once a large section of opinion in Bengal rose in arms against the proposition, and every proposal to subdivide any district, no matter how large and unwieldy, no matter how urgently the change was called for in the public interest, has met with vehement opposition practically from the entire Bengali press, and from a large section of public opinion.

Midnapur

One of the largest and most difficult districts in Bengal, for example, is Midnapur, with a population of nearly 3,000,000. This district is in charge of one magistrate, who is responsible for the police, the revenue, and the health of an area extending over more than 5,000 square miles. It is obviously difficult for one man to do this, and so proposals have been made from time to time during the last 50 years for the subdivision of the district into two. The strong feeling that has existed in Bengal during the past 10 years against the very idea of "partition" was switched on to this scheme, and a determined opposition was organized which was influenced almost solely by the dislike of this particular word.

There has just been published, however, the report of the committee of Indian civilians which was appointed a year and a half ago to inquire into the district administration of the province, with a view to devising some means of bringing the government into closer contact with the people. One of the first recommendations which the committee has made is not merely that Midnapur should be subdivided but that several other districts should be treated in the same way, including Mymensingh, which is described as "the largest district in Bengal, possibly in India." The government of Bengal has accepted the proposal of the committee so far as Midnapur is concerned, and has published a resolution announcing the partition of Midnapur in the terms of the scheme propounded by the committee. The other territorial rearrangements foreshadowed by the report of the committee will doubtless be carried out in due course, but the partition of Midnapur holds the place of honor.

Communication

One of the main objects of the committee's inquiry was to discover some agency other than the police through which the government could come into direct communication with the people. The conclusion it has come to is that the best media of communication will be the village panchayat and the village chauridar to the constable. The chauridar is not, however, in the employ of the government, as the constable is in England. He is essentially the servant of the village, and it is only within comparatively recent times that he has come to be looked upon largely, if not solely, as a government official. The committee wishes to reverse this process, and to reconvert the chauridar into the servant of the village. He will then,

SWISS POSTAL SERVICE HELPS WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—As already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, the Swiss postoffice has for many months past been accomplishing a most useful work in acting as a forwarding agent for prisoners' letters. Many hundreds of thousands of letters and parcels are every day received and forwarded from French prisoners in Germany and German prisoners in France and so forth.

In the month of December, at the Geneva postoffice, considerably over 200,000 packages were dealt with in this way.

COMMENT IS MADE ON CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Journal de Genève commenting on the retirement of the Russian premier, M. Goremykine, and the appointment of M. Kriwocheine, hitherto president of the council of empire, states that the latter is known to be in full agreement with M. Sazonoff the minister for foreign affairs.

At the time when M. Goremykine succeeded M. Kokotoff, the fact was known that the premiership had been offered to M. Kriwocheine who had refused it solely for private reasons. It was understood at the time that he would ultimately accept it.

The close unity of views which exists between the new premier and the minister for foreign affairs as well as the devotion of M. Kriwocheine to the Grand Duke Nicholas, is insisted upon by the Journal de Genève, because of the anxiety which might be felt in Great Britain and France at a change in the premiership at such a juncture, especially as it is known that German influence has not been idle of late in high court circles and among the ultra Conservative political party.

COMMERCE IN ITALY SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENOVA, Italy—The minister of finance recently issued the following statement showing the effect of the war on Italian commerce. From August to December, 1914, inclusive, there was a decrease of 47 per cent in imports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. Grain imports showed a comparatively small falling off, so that the loss was made up principally of general merchandise and coal. Exports for the same period decreased by 38 per cent.

In the returns for January, 1915, a slight improvement is seen over the preceding five months. Imports during that month amounted to 169,836,000 lire, compared with 260,836,000 lire for January, 1914, a diminution of only 35 per cent, whilst exports reached 180,000,000 lire, as against 179,344,000 during the same month in 1914. A fairly large percentage of the imports for January was made up of grain. Export of raw material such as block marble and various minerals has been practically at a standstill.

GENERAL JOFFRE GETS HONOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The government of Indo-China announces that the Emperor of Annam and the council of regency have decided to present General Joffre with a high Annamese order in token of the Emperor's faith in the success of the French arms and his indissoluble attachment to France. The young Emperor has also contributed a handsome sum of money out of his private purse to the French fund for the relief of those affected by the war.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPROVEMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Various new works have been authorized by the Union department of railways and harbors. These include the dredging of channels in the bay at Durban and the building of new jetties, also the deviation and doubling of the line between Ladysmith and Dainiana in Natal.

TEXTILES FROM AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS SEEN

Exhibition Given at Manchester
to Show British Manufacturers
Lines of Goods in Which Opposing Nations Were Successful

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—An exhibition of German and Austrian cotton goods, plain, printed and dyed, and other textiles printed, was recently held in Manchester town hall. The exhibition was also shown in London and was brought to Manchester by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce acting in conjunction with the board of trade.

The object of the display was, of course, to show British manufacturers and others various lines of goods in which Germany and Austria have been particularly successful, and to encourage them to endeavor to make their way into these markets. Many visitors, even of those closely connected with the trade, were surprised to find that in the supply of the cotton blankets and rugs shown Germany and Austria were quite untroubled by English competition. It is entirely a German trade, for even where British manufacturers cater for the eastern markets in this class of goods their products are shipped direct from German ports. Among these exhibits were blankets 49 inches by 46 inches, scarlet with three black-bar headings, weighing 8½ ounces, sold at 5d. retail price. Even in better quality blankets there is no English competition.

In regard to flannelettes, the German manufacturer is well ahead of his English competitor, producing goods with a soft effect which the British manufacturer has so far failed to equal. It is maintained that the British goods, from the technical point of view, are equally well made, and that the softer effect of the German goods is the result of the different quality of the German water, this conclusion having been come to after experiments made in Great Britain with German "finishing machines." The result of these experiments was not entirely satisfactory.

Printed cotton suitings are in a different category, this being a branch of business from which German and Austrians have driven the British manufacturer. The Germans have certainly reaped in this line the benefits of specialization; for so close is the imitation of woven goods that experts will not depend on touch or the naked eye to distinguish one from the other. These suitings are printed on both sides, and the cheaper varieties cost less than 6d. a yard, the more expensive over 1s. a yard.

The exhibits included some beautiful examples of printed Bohemian wools and imitations of Yorkshire woolen goods. These imitations closely resemble the genuine article, but their price is as low as 1s. 6d. per yard, 54 inches wide, and exactly meets the native taste. This is perhaps one difference between the British manufacturer and his competitors, the former being both unable and unwilling to meet a demand for "shoddy" goods, while the German manufacturer considers solely his client's wishes.

It may, however, be pointed out that British manufacturers are driven from various markets not merely because they will not, as a rule, trouble themselves to supply inferior goods, but because the German and Austrian competitors make business in every way easier for those with whom they trade. A British traveler with samples cannot induce his home firm to try their hand at manufacturing samples of any goods which have been placed on the markets by competitors, and which the consumer expresses a wish to buy. The traveler's business from the point of view of his firm is solely to sell the samples he has. The German traveler will book the smallest order with a view to big business in the future, even if he asks a larger price, in view of the smallness of the order. The British travelers will only book orders for a certain minimum quantity. In these, and in other ways, the British manufacturer loses ground, but there are not wanting signs that he is awakening to this fact. If so, British trade will receive a fresh impetus and British products will be found in many markets from which they have long been absent.

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GERMANY TELLS OF EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berlin press has published the following official announcement with regard to the recent exchange of British and German totally incapacitated prisoners of war:

It can happily be stated that the returning Germans and departing Englishmen have unanimously declared that their treatment in England and Germany respectively was in every way above reproach.

The complaint made Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on Feb. 15 that the German government assented to the exchange too late is not accurate. Months ago Germany declared her fundamental agreement to this question, and the last date for the exchange was then fixed for Feb. 15, after the latter's proposals had been received here.

The exchange of severely wounded Frenchmen unfortunately cannot yet take place, as the assent of France is still lacking.

GERMAN YOUTHS CALLED OUT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—All young men in Germany between the ages of 17 and 20 who have failed to volunteer for the army and can give no adequate excuse, are now being called up to serve as untrained Landsturm. In East Prussia and Bavaria the older boys and girls are to be excused from school attendance, with the consent of their parents, and to be employed in farm work until Nov. 1.

NEW DREDGE FOR SYDNEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The dredge Hercules, which is now nearing completion for the Sydney harbor trust, will be the most powerful mud lifter in the southern hemisphere. It has a dredging capacity of 1000 tons an hour. Three steam barges of 1000 tons capacity each, and of exceptional speed, have been imported from India for the purpose of carrying the silt out to sea.

INDIANA LIMESTONE The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS IN BOSTON

Indiana Limestone has been used in scores and scores of Boston buildings, office buildings, churches, museums, college buildings, banks, and other massive edifices, and in apartments and residences. Why?

Indiana Limestone has to be carried twelve hundred miles before Boston can use it. The reasons must be strong ones. Send today for beautiful FREE BOOK and FREE SAMPLE of the stone and find out why Indiana Limestone is THE Building material for YOU.

Here is a list of a few of the buildings:

State St. Trust Co. Building	New Mass. Institute of Technology Buildings
Commonwealth Apartments	Edison Building
First National Bank (Interior)	Brown Building
International Trust Co. Bldg.	Emmons Building
R. H. Stearns & Co. Building	Foster Building
Lawrence Building	Boston Museum of Fine Arts (Interior)
Kidder-Peabody & Co. Bldg.	N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co. Bldg.
First Baptist Church	Peerless (Beacon St.) Garage
Church of the Blessed Sacrament (Cambridge)	And Very Many Others
Franklin Union Building	

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The book is ALL interesting information with beautiful pictures. No idle talk in it.

Indiana Limestone Quarriesmen's Association
BEDFORD, INDIANA or BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

5¢ and 10¢

MADE of finest selected flour—baked in the National Biscuit Company way that brings out the goodness and pleasing flavor. Crisp, wholesome, full of food value.

Buy biscuit baked by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
Always look for that Name

Suits For Misses and Small Women

19.50, 25.00, 30.00, 35.00 to 69.50 Fourth Floor

More than two hundred—in twenty-two new models—nearly all shown for the first time **FRIDAY and SATURDAY.** Many reproductions of the latest imported models from Jeanne Lanvin, Beer, Jenny and Callot.

Note the braid-bound mannish collars and pockets on many of tailored suits—the fashionable Chevy Chase model—the college and club suits, smart and youthful—side and box pleated skirts—peasant skirts with pockets—and circular yoke skirts—the over-collars of faille silks and piques, white kid and ooze leather.

Note the new scalloped underskirt and coat on No. 3, the latest style touch.

Note the black and white silk striped over collar on No. 2. Very smart.

For nearly a century style has always accompanied quality at Chandler & Co's.

Navy
Belgian
Blue
Sand
Gray
Black
Checks
Stripes
Black
and
White

Every suit in a model specially designed for misses and small women.

No. 1—Serge and Gabardine, braid bound. Special at \$35.00

No. 2—Serge and Checks, semi-tailored. Special at 19.50

No. 3—The new Scalloped Suit, braid bound. Special at \$35.00

No. 4—Lanvin reproduction, men's wear serge. Special at \$32.50

No. 5—College Suit, serge, vigoureux and checks. Special at \$25.00

No. 6—Our Tailor-made Special, men's wear serge. Special at \$25.00

MATERIALS INCLUDE
Gabardines Checks Serge
Homespuns Stripes Gros de Londres
Failles Taffeta Tussah

Misses' Coats 16.50, 19.50 22.50

Specially designed models—smart and youthful in outline and finish. Several new models in covert cloth, gabardine, golfine, tweeds and black and white effect.

For Friday and Saturday special attention is invited to a model in golfine, at 19.50—a model in mixture material, box pleated with belt and convertible collar, at 22.50—and another model in covert cloth, belted, at 19.50.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West

Established
Nearly a
Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West

Drawing from a
model shown by
Chandler & Co.



There should be
as much style
and quality in a
Tailored Hat as
in the most ex-
pensive Dress
Hat.

Semi-Dress Hats, Tailored Hats

Although these Hats are most stylish and made of fine materials, they cost no more than ordinary hats—the prices are

10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

Special models have been designed in Paris and London for semi-dress occasions requiring hats of beauty, style and elegance, but without extravagance or effect of over dress.

Reed Turbans
Tailored Suit Hats
Round Close Hats
Shallow Pokes
Straight Brim Hats

Sport Hats
Trotteur Hats
Wing Hats
Large Flat Sailors
Tiny Close Sailors

A Special showing for FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Specializing in Women's Coats at 25.00

The greatest assortment of models and the largest range of sizes ever shown by Chandler & Co. at this price. Here can be found the best styles and best tailoring combined. The materials are varied—coverts, gabardines, mistral voiles, bayadere materials, bengalines, poplins and imported mixtures.

\$25

For Friday and Saturday five special models will be shown—Mistral Voile Coats over contrasting silk, moire banding—Bayadere Bengaline Coats, dressy model for afternoon wear—Black Poplin Street Coats, specially good in large sizes—Street or Motor Coat of imported mixtures—Belted Coats with flare skirts, in checks and coverts.

\$25

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE PUPILS ARE GRADUATED

Evening Students in Many Industrial and Engineering Courses Receive Diplomas on Completing Their Work

Three hundred and twenty-two diplomas and certificates of promotion were awarded at the fourth annual commencement of the Wentworth Institute evening school last night. The exercises were held in the assembly hall of the new main building.

In his address to the graduating students Principal Arthur L. Williston gave

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Submarine views, continuous.
COLONIAL—"Pygmalion," 8:15.
COURT—"The Natural Law," 8:15.
HOLLIS—Ann Murdock, 8.
KITH'S—Vandeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"The Little Domino," 8.
PLYMOUTH—"The Third Party," 8:15.
TOY—Gertrude Kingston, 8:30.
TREMONT—"The Sea Wolf," 8:15.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:20.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
COURT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
FORTY-FOURTH—"Emma Trentini," 8:15.
GAIETY—"The Blue Bird," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery & Stone," 8.
HARRIS—Margaret Illington.
HUDSON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—"German repertoire," 8.
LONGACRE—"Inside the Lines," 8:30.
LITTLE—"Silk Stockings," 8:45.
LYCEUM—"Elsie Ferguson," 8:20.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"The Blue Bird," 8:15.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"Phyllis Nelson," 8:30.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clover Ones," 8:30.
REPUBLIC—"Kick In," 8:20.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—French repertoire, 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—Lou Tellegen, 8:15.
WALLACK'S—Granville Barker's Company.

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Grumpy," 8:15.
COURT—"The New Henrietta," 8:15.
GRAND—"On Trial," 8:15.
ILLINOIS—"Othello," 8:15.
LA SALLE—"What's Going On?" 8:15.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"Julian Eltinge," 8:15.
POWERS—David Warfield, 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Our Children," 8:15.

a brief outline of the life of Arioch Wentworth, the founder of the institute. The music was furnished by the Wentworth Institute orchestra of 17 pieces, under the leadership of Cleveland C. Soper. The exercises were closed by the singing of the latest Wentworth Institute song, composed by W. H. Timbie.

Certificates were awarded as follows: Pattern-making—George S. Carter, John F. Cook, Harold Chivers, Dennis A. Carroll, Joseph J. Carbone, James B. Freburn, Walter Kirk, Mansfield P. Martinson, Harry M. St. Clair, Charles F. Pupil, Warren Greenleaf, Peter G. Hendricks, James J. Carrigan, Leslie A. Lawrence, Oliver Morley, Earle A. Johnson. Foundry practice—Carl T. Duktig, Lewis C. Lynds, N. George Nilsson, Dennis F. O'Connor, Frank B. Ferebee, F. M. Kerwin, Lewis P. Marche, Joseph E. Kolonis, John Nelson, Hiram P. McKinnon.

Forging—Horace G. Dunn, Norman S. Atkinson, Albert B. Wood, John Haviland, Arthur W. Simmons, S. Zinkewich, Joseph Dardigan, William Chapman, George Tapp, William Wengert. Machine Work—Harold D. Berry, Victor L. Dennis, William D. Dunbar, Fred W. Jewett, Nathan Hey, John P. Hennessy, James Johnson, Elmer L. McDowell, John A. Murdock, Edward W. McIntosh, Arthur W. Read, William W. Craig, Park L. Gongaware, Richard C. Moody, Frank O. Nielson, Charles Welmarow, Frank Bannister, H. F. Blaney, N. E. Burnside, C. E. Everett, E. J. Gilman, T. H. Goldma, H. G. Mitten, F. J. Mueller, B. F. Nichols, R. Paulson, R. E. Quinn, H. V. Robinson, C. B. Schwalm, Jr., A. E. Shaw, J. W. Simmons, F. G. Waldron, E. W. Baker, R. J. Cunliffe, E. Johnson, F. Johnson, M. Braxton, W. J. Coye, A. Koeh, S. Trask, Ruppert B. Boyd.

Carpentry and Building—James W. Barry, Edward W. Conway, Martin J. Collins, Frank Costello, G. Jetter, Henry J. Larson, William McLean, George M. Morris, Edward G. Perro, F. A. Rhodes, W. J. Slater, J. Schleppe, D. B. Strong, C. F. Smith, Harry J. Tobin, John J. Gately.

C. J. Smith, P. H. Tonn, A. W. Tucker, W. J. Walsh, H. E. Webb, Richard C. Welch, Forrest Whicelow, William Wildman, Allan G. Jack.

Plumbing—Edward Poppley, Otto A. Wolff, Robert F. Pickett, Frank A. Cass, John F. Ambrose, John J. McLaughlin, John Mulcahy, William W. Dalton, Thomas W. Cales, Chester P. Kemp. Mathematics—John B. Bussi, Warren M. Blanchard, G. H. W. Buck, Fred C. Dawson, J. Q. Cragin, Edward R. Erlandson, C. B. Erskine, Paul P. Krubell, J. B. MacGregor, A. H. Robertson, Gordon E. Shaw, Robert J. Tullo.

Architectural drawing—Oliver P. Black, Ambrose A. Brown, Elmer R. Hill, Harold F. Kellaway, Oscar Bloomquist, Melvin R. Durkee, Charles J. Glynn, John W. Stewart, Norman S. Beals, Harry Bennett, Herbert C. Clark, Neil Doherty, Harold M. Fox, C. Roy Friberg, Samuel Ginsberg, M. L. Isogna, William A. MacPherson, Guy W. Mills, T. L. Mercier, James Montague, Harold L. Goddard, Herbert G. Ohrenberger, L. W. Ratzel, Earnest C. Ruggles, Lawrence F. Sheehan, Henry A. Sheridan, E. C. Thompson, Victor Wieman, G. O. Carrington, Warren E. Cavanaugh, William H. Kaiser, C. M. Kehoe, E. J. Porter, A. A. Milane.

Mechanical Drawing—W. J. Hill, Albert H. Hanson, C. A. F. Crussell, J. Matheson, William J. Richards, N. B. Brown, W. B. Callum, Frank J. Farrell, George J. Franz, I. Herman, Frank Kollos, Edmund F. Kyle, Carl Ledden, Robert F. Lundstedt, Joseph H. W. Mees, John F. Manning, James McDewitt, James McMahon, T. Oberg, J. D. Robbins, A. O. Sander, B. A. Starke, Herman Vershbow, Fred Wheeler, A. D. Willhough, Fred L. Wentworth, Charles T. Faulkner, J. E. Horsefield, W. W. Keene, G. H. MacLeod, Harold R. Miller, Arthur M. Pitts, E. S. Gustavson, Melvin W. Weldon.

Machine Design—Richard Towers, E. A. Reinhardt. Strength of Materials—Otto Berndt, Elliott C. Hardy, G. L. MacKenzie. Power Plant Operation—B. E. Carlisle, D. J. Kachill, Clarence R. Davis, Andrew D. Arrigo, W. T. Frizzell, M. Goldsmith, Hugh Goddard, T. G. Kerwin, Frank P. MacKenzie, M. O'Toole, Thomas F. Roche, L. H. Single, A. H. Susman, A. A. Wainberg, Michael Burke, Daniel Dooley, W. F. Reiley, Henry S. Wagner.

Beebe, V. J. Bennett, James W. Berry, W. Broderick, Joseph W. Broderick, H. S. Clark, A. H. Clark, Robert W. Cobb, Samuel Cohen, David E. Curtin, A. W. Decker, John A. Doherty, E. P. Daley, A. S. Dupins, Charles E. Giffard, A. E. Hart, Robert Hanlon, A. H. Hawson, H. F. Higgins, I. O. E. Hallberg, H. P. A. Holder, H. G. Witham, Lester Hutchinson, Oliver J. Holt, A. S. Johnson, Frank J. Kerr, J. C. Lavent, Roy F. Lannon, G. A. Lindberg, Alexander Miteraki, Robert McCollock, William McGranahan, Clarence McCann, A. F. Parodie, J. F. M. Park, Thomas J. Powers, A. L. Perry, Donald C. Riddle, C. H. Sawyer, J. Seeley, Edward Sherman, W. M. Saunders, A. F. Slater, M. E. Smith, A. A. Stofflet, Alfred Williams, Harold P. Workman, Arthur Webber, Charles Campbell, J. J. Clancy.

Direct Current Machinery—Henry F. Simonds, Ernest E. Climenon, Victor B. Brown, Walter A. Whipperman, Morris Moscovitz, J. A. Ratter, Jr., Frederick Stucke, M. E. Thompson, A. H. Broudy, R. B. Baker, E. B. Glendinning, Leland E. Nutter, William F. Wells, William J. Russell. Alternating Current Machinery—Wilbur S. Hill, E. Y. Sampson, H. W. Taylor, F. Eggers, H. Ryan, E. T. Wentworth, B. H. Arliss, Leigh Bowman, Henry Slocum, Roy Kimball, W. H. Fopiano, G. T. Bowles.

MUSIC NOTES

Announcements in the concert calendar include the following:

Tonight at 8:15 in Jordan hall, Cecilia Society, with Robert Maitland, baritone assisting.

Sunday, March 21, afternoon, Mm. Julia Culp, soprano, and Percy Grainger, pianist.

March 25, morning and afternoon, Boston opera house, concert for the benefit of the Polish relief fund, with Mm. Sembrich, Miss Fisher, soprano; Mm. Swartz-Morse, contralto; Mm. Szumowska, pianist, and Miss Julie Opp, dramatic interpreter.

March 28, afternoon, Symphony hall, concert by Mm. Matzenauer, soprano; and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.

April 4, evening, Symphony hall, Handel and Haydn Society, "Creation."

April 8, evening, Tremont Temple course, extra concert, Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano.

April 11, 13, 14 and 15, evenings, Symphony hall, centennial festival of Handel and Haydn Society.

MANY COMING TO ENCAMPMENT OF SONS OF VETERANS

Representatives of 153 Camps Report Intention to Assemble in Tremont Temple, April 6-7

Some 600 delegates, representing 153 camps have signified their intention of attending the thirty-third Massachusetts division encampment of the Sons of Veterans, to be held in Tremont Temple April 6 and 7. Frank J. Donahue, division commander, is chairman of the arrangements committee of five. Mr. Donahue will preside at the convention.

The first session of the encampment starts at 2 p. m. After nominations of officers the convention will receive delegations from the G. A. R., W. R. C., Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Army Nurses and other affiliated organizations. Election will be held Wednesday, following reception of reports of officers and committees.

Membership of the division has increased over last year, there being a net gain of over 500 members and eight camps. Commander Frank J. Donahue has offered a large silk American flag to be presented at the encampment by him to the camp showing the largest net gain in membership for the present quarter.

Charles F. Sherman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., commander-in-chief, is to attend the encampment, also division commanders from Maine and New Hampshire.

SAUGUS TO MARK ITS CENTENARY

SAUGUS, Mass.—Celebration plans for the centenary of the town's incorporation have been taken up by the Saugus Board of Trade. At last night's meeting of the board it was voted to name a committee of 10 members to make arrangements for a fitting observance. The town was incorporated Feb. 17, 1815. It is the purpose to make the affair a "citizens' movement." All the various fraternal and civic organizations will be requested to cooperate in the anniversary plans.

MME. SEMBRICH TO SING FOR POLISH RELIEF FUND HERE

Mme. Sembrich is coming here from New York to sing at the Polish relief fund benefit performance at the Boston opera house on March 25, it is announced. She will sing Polish and Russian songs.

The gross receipts of the German relief committee up to yesterday were \$26,035. Of this amount \$25,000 has been turned over to the German embassy at Washington for the benefit of the soldiers' families. Officers of the American Red Cross have been notified by the Belgian minister to the United States that his government has acknowledged the receipt of \$6000, recently contributed to the Belgian Red Cross by the American government. He was instructed, he said, "to express the deep gratitude of the Belgian government and of King Albert."

THEATER NOTES

The management of the Colonial theater, where Mrs. Patrick Campbell is presenting Shaw's "Pygmalion," is making a plea for the prompt attendance of the audiences. The hours for the play to begin are 2 and 8 and the curtain rises promptly.

E. M. Newman's travel talk of this week, which he gives in Symphony hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, March 19 and 20, covers a journey through Palestine, the trip will include scenes and types made interesting through Biblical association and also those places now prominent through the activity of war.

Herbert W. Gleason lectured on Luther Burbank and his work with plants at his Tremont Temple course lecture last night. This will be repeated on Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

"The Brotherhood of Man," a satirical one-act pantomime in which a gentleman tries out theories of social equality on a servant in his family, will be given its first presentation by the New England Conservatory's pantomime and rehearsal class in Recital hall Friday afternoon, March 19. The author is Patricia Hannigan of 471 Broadway, Cambridge.

in costume will be presented by Vivian Willing of Jackson, Miss., a pupil of Frederick F. Lincoln in piano and William H. Dunham in voice. A prologue in English will be rendered by Roland Green and three students will give Frankfort Moore's one-act comedy "Kitty Clive."

REBATE PLANS FOR HARVARD FEE URGED

Urging a rebate to students who cannot afford the increase a letter from former Governor John D. Long with regard to the proposed advance in the Harvard tuition fee from \$150 to \$200 a year is published among others in the current issue of the Alumni Bulletin. Mr. Long has been a member of the board of overseers.

FRANKLIN UNION SPRING COURSES

Industrial Chemistry—Steam Engines—Surveying, Field Practice—Electricity—Mathematics, Elementary and Advanced—Mechanical Drawing—Automobile Engines. Naval Architecture.

Day and Evening Instruction

Start March 30.

Write for Circular and Application Blank.

Berkeley and Appleton Sts., BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
THEATRE
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12 Noon to 11 P.M. Seats
SUBMARINE
MOTION PICTURES

SYMPHONY HALL

Newman Traveltalks
Color View
Motion Pictures
FRI. EVE. 8:15
SAT. MAT. 2:30
TICKETS 50c. 75c. \$1. 25c Day Lecture

DRESDEN FIGHT REPORTED AS IN NEUTRAL WATERS

Count Von Bernstorff Submits Official Report From German Legation in Chile, Saying Crew Blew Up Ship After Attack

WASHINGTON—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, received an official report Wednesday from the German legation at Santiago, Chile, that the cruiser Dresden was blown up by her own crew after having been attacked in neutral waters of Chile by British warships.

The official report added that the British ships began firing from a distance of about two miles, and that rather than be destroyed by the enemy ships the commander of the Dresden chose to save his crew and abandon the vessel.

The embassy made public the text of the despatch containing the following from a statement by officers of the Dresden:

"The Dresden was lying at anchor, about 500 yards from the shore, in Cumberland bay, Juan Fernandez, when she was attacked by the Kent, Glasgow and Orama in the early morning of the 14th. She replied with several shots to the enemy's fire, which had been opened at a distance of from two, to two and a half miles.

"An enemy broadside damaged the Dresden's stern, whereupon the Dresden showed the flag of truce and sent out a boat protesting against bombardment in a neutral port. The British commander replied that he had orders to destroy the Dresden, that the rest would have to be settled by diplomatic means and that he would proceed with the bombardment unless the commander of the Dresden blew up his ship himself.

"Thereupon the majority of the crew was landed, the captain remaining on board with a small number of men. After blowing up the cruiser the captain and his party also went ashore.

"A Chilean vessel was also damaged by pieces of English shells. Other pieces fell on the ground. The Chilean government has despatched two cruisers to Juan Fernandez with orders to investigate the affair.

"The Dresden did not haul down her colors, as stated in the official announcement of the British admiralty, which does not even mention the fact that the attack took place in a neutral harbor."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has not received word about the Dresden case.

WORKS OF GERMAN COMPOSERS GIVEN

Works of German composers, Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner, were considered at a meeting of the German Club of the Roxbury high school held at the school this afternoon. Brief sketches of their lives were read and selections from their works were presented.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

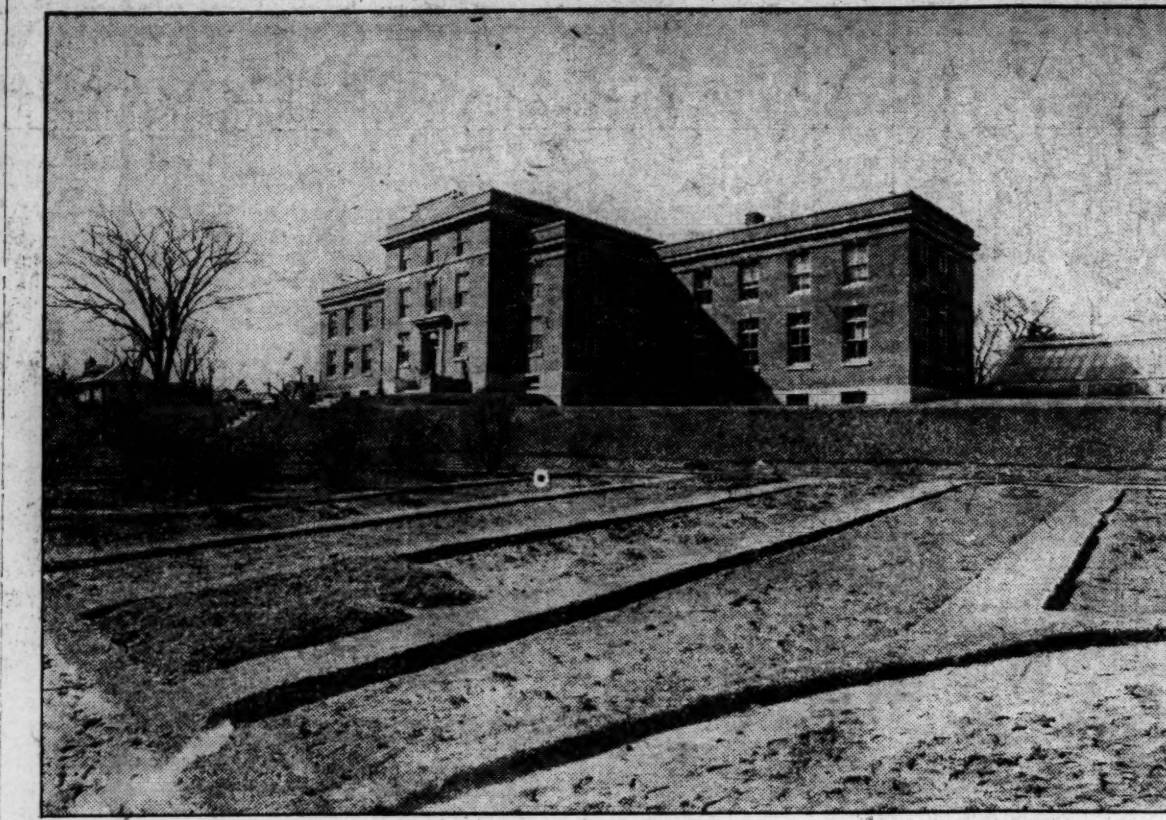
St. Paul's School, London, Is a Cosmopolitan Institution—Modern Types of Education for Women in Europe—Harvard's New Field School of Geology

The English public schools have long considered "the nurseries of English gentlemen," that special attention is now being called to the progressive and modern school of St. Paul's, situated in the beautiful new buildings in Kensington, almost in the heart of London and including in its roster boys of virtually every type of modern English life. Indeed, as one visits this institution founded by John Colet, at one time the dean of St. Paul's cathedral, there is little indication of a seat of learning founded in the sixteenth century.

This school is decidedly cosmopolitan and up-to-date, and the pride of modernity is shown on every hand. One expects to be taken immediately—as in the other public schools—to see treasures of other days or the carved names of eminent Englishmen of other generations; but the investigator is surprised to be shown first a new swimming pool, concerning which the master says proudly, "we are told that it is one of the most modern swimming baths in England."

Then the visitor is taken to the library, where the teacher may say rather apologetically, "This is the old library, but we are very soon to have a new building with many new books; perhaps you would like to see the modern plans." The high master resembled more the efficient busy principal of the American academy, his time being given principally not to the teaching of classics and divinity but to the complex affairs of administration. He sits in his office and meets English fathers and mothers and attends to the various enterprises associated with the enlargement of the school to meet the demands of the scores of London boys who desire to prepare for Oxford and Cambridge but for present-day business pursuits. He may point to Colet's motto for St. Paul's, which reads, "For Children of All Nations and Countries Indifferently."

No broader charity may be found in any country than that represented at this school, which is less handicapped than are many American academies today by restrictions adroitly avoided five



Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, with experimental garden plot in the foreground

GRAY HERBARIUM IS READY TO HOUSE GREAT COLLECTION

Steel and Concrete Structure at Harvard Is Completed After Nearly Five Years' Work

Entirely rebuilt in steel and concrete, the Gray herbarium at Harvard is now ready to house the priceless collection of books and botanical specimens which have made this institution at Cambridge famous throughout the world.

The process of rebuilding has been a long one, the work having been started in 1910 and carried forward from time to time according to the contributions made to the project. The original frame structure was erected in 1864 to house Dr. Gray's collection.

The central room was the last part of the structure completed. It has been raised from two to three stories and has been equipped with steel cases to contain specimens and tables for observation. This addition was made possible by the gift of five members of the visiting committee.

The building is as nearly fireproof as it can be made. The only wooden furniture in the building is that once used by Dr. Gray, now preserved in the office of Professor Robinson. The equipment is well adapted for the most specialized use of the botanist.

PASTORS OPPOSE PONY EXPRESS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Opposition to the granting of pony express licenses was voiced in letters from 12 of 16 pastors in the city who have replied to Mayor Haines' inquiry as to their opinion on the subject. They also urge the abolition of the sixth class druggist's license.

PLEA FOR BUSINESS MADE BEFORE THE BOSTON PAPER MEN

Less government interference with business was advocated by Congressman John J. Rogers of Lowell at the annual dinner of the Boston Paper Trade Association at the Algonquin Club Wednesday evening.

Mr. Rogers pointed out a need of more business men in Congress and, explaining that he had no intention of displaying partisanship, said that the congressmen handling the three important measures of interest to business—the tariff and income tax law, the Clayton anti-trust law and the federal trades commission law—mainly had come from small towns and cities and consequently, perhaps, were not quite capable of framing laws which would be of the greatest benefit to the community.

Other speakers were John R. Rathow and G. Edward Buxton Jr. of Providence and Mayor Curley of Boston.

The officers elected were: Charles S. Proctor, president; Charles L. Baird and Herbert W. Mason, vice-presidents; Mark H. Warren, treasurer; J. A. Andrew, secretary.

CARMEN TO CLOSE THEIR CASE MONDAY

Following adjournment yesterday of the Bay State wage arbitration hearing to Friday, Attorney James H. Vahey, representing the carmen, announced that he would call his final witnesses Monday. Presentation of the company's side by Attorney James M. Swift is not expected to take more than two weeks. Soon after that the arbitration proceedings, which have taken up the greater part of the winter, will close.

FORUM WORKERS FROM WIDE AREA SOON TO BE HERE

(Continued from page one)

Church of the Ascension, New York, will deliver the 15-minute address. The five-minute talks will be given by the Rev. John W. Ross of Calvary Baptist church, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. C. R. Skinner of Lowell, Adolph Giesberg and Edwin W. Pierce of Boston.

Forum and Community

The Rev. Harold Marshall of Melrose will deliver the 15-minute address on "The Open Forum and the Community." He is at the head of the Melrose forum, which is a distinct type of institution, being largely a municipal affair and in the hands of a municipal committee. The five-minute talks will be given by W. S. Dillon of Manchester, N. H., Leonard E. Bennick of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lawrence, the Rev. Charles H. Temple of Lewiston, Me., and the Rev. Chester J. Underhill of Weymouth.

In Lawrence and Manchester the forums are organized by the Y. M. C. A. The Rev. Mr. Underhill is the organizer of a distinctive type of forum in Weymouth, which is called a community service union.

Mrs. Eva W. White of the Elizabeth Peabody House, popularly spoken of as "the Jane Addams of the East," will be the principal speaker on the subject of the "Open Forum and the School Center." Others who will speak are James T. Mulroy of Boston, Carl Beck of New York and Lee Hammer of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

The 15-minute talk on "The Open Forum and the New American" will be made by Guy Gold of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. There will be but one five-minute talk. The Rev. Julius Hecker of New York, who is at the head of a unique forum there, will make that.

WASHINGTON LODGE CELEBRATES—Washington Masonic lodge of Roxbury held its one hundred and seventeenth anniversary observance and ladies' night at the temple on Warren street Wednesday evening. District Deputy Frank T. Taylor and a number of worshipful masters were present. A dinner and entertainment were followed by dancing.

HIGH SCHOOL AIMS IN PHYSICS COURSE TO BE DISCUSSED

Teachers Association at Meeting to Be Held in Medford to Be Addressed by Many Leaders

A new movement has been started among the physics teachers of New England by the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers. This organization has undertaken to make a serious study of the reasons why natural science subjects are taught to the pupils in the high school.

At the seventieth meeting of the association to be held on Saturday at the Medford high school, instead of asking the physics teachers themselves to discuss this subject, the president, W. H. Timbie of Wentworth Institute, has invited leading men of different professions and trades to address the members on the topic, "What Should Be the Aim of a High School Course in Physics?" The entire morning and afternoon will be devoted to the discussion of this subject.

The following named speakers are to present papers from their several viewpoints: From the College Point of View, Dr. Hermon Bumpus, president of Tufts College; From the Religious Point of View, Dr. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club; From the Point of View of the Laboring Man, Henry Abrams, secretary of the Central Labor Union; From an Engineer's Point of View, Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and head of department of electrical engineering M. I. T.; Summary of the Discussion, Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute.

Girls of the domestic science course in the high school are to serve lunch at the school.

CHICAGO'S BELT LINE HELD UP TO BOSTON'S NOTICE

Illinois City's Solution of Freight Traffic Problems Shown to Legislative Committee Having Mayor Curley's Bill in Hand

Members of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs will have before them today a comprehensive panoramic map giving a view of Chicago's freight belt line and union distribution system which Mayor Curley secured to illustrate what can be done for the general improvement of traffic conditions in Greater Boston, if the bill he has presented and which is before the committee is approved and made law.

The mayor says that \$40,000,000 will be needed to fill in the South bay district, cover it with freight yards, erect large union passenger and freight stations, connect the Boston & Maine system with these stations by subway, tunnel under the harbor to the East Boston steamship docks and also by the same means connect the Commonwealth docks with the new terminals.

Mayor Curley to Urge

These, in the main, are principal features in his transportation bill, which is now with the metropolitan affairs committee, and which he says he will urge upon the Legislature for thorough consideration. The mayor has been before the committee in behalf of this measure. Yesterday he declared he was going again and that other pressure would be brought to bear upon that department of the state government.

"Boston needs a state-owned freight distribution system," said the mayor yesterday. "The charges for transferring freight cars from one road to the other here are a handicap which must be removed. Why it costs nearly as much to ship a car load of freight from this city to Lynn as it does to ship one to Pittsburgh, Pa., and all because of the antiquated system of freight transfers which is in vogue here.

"Another thing, Boston merchants and commercial interests pay about \$2,000,000 a year in teaming charges, which could be reduced at least by three quarters if there were a belt line of freight railroad interchangeable to all the roads around this district. The state should own such a system for it would cost about \$40,000,000 to raise the money necessary to develop the transportation systems, passenger and freight, build passenger and freight terminals, make the freight yards adequate in size for the demands of such a system and to connect up the different parts of the system by means of under-bar tunnels.

Ambitious Undertaking

"It is an ambitious undertaking, but it must come in some form if Boston is to go forward and keep pace with other cities of the country. Chicago has been benefited in a remarkable degree by means of its union transportation system. I am told it has now over 200 applications of manufacturers for sites for plants within the district which is reached by this system.

"The state would have to pay the New Haven railroad, perhaps \$15,000,000, for the property it would take here if the new system should be adopted. The Boston & Maine would realize over \$1,000,000 for its property taken. The Exeter street yards of the Boston & Albany would be unnecessary under the development of this plan and all of the railroads would have to pay the state rentals for the use of the union freight roads, stations and facilities.

"What the roads would add to their incomes from greater business would, in time, reimburse them. What the merchants and manufacturers of Boston would save in the way of teaming charges and cheaper and better freight facilities would pay them and the state would get its money back in the rentals. Some such solution, tremendous as it seems, must come if Boston is to maintain its place and go forward."

COTTON SHIPPING PLAN IS DEFINED

WASHINGTON—Further modification of the restrictions on cotton shipments, determined upon by Great Britain, will give safe passage to cotton for which contract of sale had been made before March 2 as well as cotton for which freight engagements had been made before that date.

The original order permitted only such cotton as had been both engaged for shipment and contracted for before that date. In any event, however, the ships must sail not later than March 31. The arrangements were made to permit Americans to fulfill contracts and sales made before the Allies undertook to stop shipments to Germany.

CECILIE SUITS TO GO ON TRIAL MARCH 31

Three suits against the owners of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie will be tried in the United States district court, beginning March 31, before Judge Hale.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York sues for \$1,040,467.43 for alleged failure to deliver gold bullion to the value of \$4,942,933.64; Charles W. Rantoul of New York a passenger, sues for \$5000 damages, and Maurice Hansen of Brussels sues for \$200,000 because of his inability to land in Europe before the destruction of his property by the Germans.

LOW FARES

To THE PACIFIC COAST

Every day from March 1st to Nov. 30th round trip excursion tickets to the entire Pacific Coast will be on sale at extremely low fares—three months return limit—liberal stopovers.

Make the "Grand Circle Tour"

Go to California Expositions immediately and without travel annoyances by taking the fastest no extra fare train—"The Pacific Limited."

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G. W. ANDERSON MAKING REDRAFT OF B. & M. BILL

Counsel for Public Service Commission Coordinating Agreement of Three State Boards

George W. Anderson, counsel for the Massachusetts public service commission, is today redrafting the Boston & Maine reorganization bill along lines laid down in an agreement reached yesterday between commission and the public service boards of New Hampshire and Maine.

He hopes to have the redraft ready for presentation to the legislative committee on railroads by tonight. Copies of the redrafted bill will also be filed with the Maine and New Hampshire legislatures as soon as it is completed.

The Massachusetts commission had a busy day yesterday. Messrs. White and Eastman conferred with the commissions from New Hampshire and Maine and Attorney Anderson in regard to the details of a bill for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine.

At the same time Messrs. Macleod, Stone and Meaney of the commission discussed with the Connecticut public utilities commission. Vice-President Buckland and counsel Farnham of the New Haven railroad the proposed legislation in the financing of that road.

The legislation affecting the New Haven has been submitted to the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut. As a result of the conference of yesterday the bill proposed by the public service commission of Massachusetts and agreed to by the Connecticut commissioners and, it is assumed by the railroad officials, will be submitted to the railroad committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

CAMBRIDGE BOARD OF TRADE TO ELECT

Candidates for office at the annual election of the Cambridge Board of Trade in April were announced today as follows: President, James S. Cassidy, Arthur H. Wright, A. H. Tatton, George L. Dow; vice-president, Philip R. Ammidon, Harris Ginesburg, Harry A. Pennington, George W. Turnbull; treasurer, Harry P. Kitchin, Dr. H. M. Gardner, Herbert H. Dyer, Clifford W. Wilder; auditor, Albert F. Buffum, Arthur H. Nickerson, John A. Nodde, W. A. Bowe.

PAMPHLETS TELL OF STATE INDUSTRIES

Literature advertising the industries of Massachusetts, which is being circulated at the Massachusetts exhibition hall of the San Francisco fair, is being circulated to a limited extent in New England. One pamphlet by Henry L. Stuart traces the inventive genius of Massachusetts men and the influence of that genius on the development of American trade and industry.

CIVIL ENGINEERS HOLD MEETING

Frederick H. Newell, consulting engineer of the United States reclamation service, gave an illustrated lecture on "Water Storage" at the thirty-third annual meeting Wednesday of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at the City Club. These officers were elected: Charles R. Gow, president; Ralph E. Curtis, vice-president; S. Everett Thibbim, secretary; Frank O. Whitney, treasurer; Edmund M. Blake and George C. Whipple, directors.

TO WATCH FOR STEFANSSON

SEATTLE, Wash.—The steam whaler Belvidere sailed for the Arctic ocean Wednesday on a trading expedition. She will keep a lookout for Vilhjalmur Stefansson and two companions, of whom nothing has been heard since April 7, 1914, when they were on the ice north of Martin point.

SCHOOL GARDEN SEASON PLANNED IN SOMERVILLE

Pupils Have Illustrated Lecture by Agricultural College Expert—District Contests

Instructors in the Somerville elementary grades are making active preparations for interesting the pupils in the various schools in the matter of school and home gardening. With the approach of spring and the time when seed should be sown, the pupils are being instructed as to the various methods of planting and cultivating gardens both of show plants and vegetables.

With this view O. A. Morton, state club work agent of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a lecture in the high school hall on the subject of "Home and School Gardening." Pupils from the various schools attended in three divisions, the lecture being repeated that all might hear it.

The lectures were illustrated by stereopticon showing views of home and school gardens throughout the state and some of the prize winning school club gardens. The speaker explained the various steps in gardening and stated that in some instances progressive pupils have canned and sold their products.

It is expected that school clubs will be formed in Somerville this year and that competitions will be held between the various schools, and possibly with other schools in other cities and towns.

E. A. FILENE DINES IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION MEN

Members of the United Improvement Association were guests of Edward Filene at a dinner at the Boston Club last evening. Mr. Filene gave a vivid recital of his recent war zone experiences.

Toward the close of the session there was a general discussion of Mayor Curley's proposed pay-as-you-go policy of taxation, when it was announced that the executive committee of the association favored so amending the bill as to provide that in any case of petition for borrowing for the specific, exempted purposes mentioned in the mayor's bill, such future measures should in every case carry a referendum to the voters.

Mr. Filene offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the executive committee be instructed to urge a reference of Mayor Curley's bill to the next General Court, unless provision be made by amendment, for such specific referendum as above.

VERMONT ALUMNI TO MEET

The annual dinner of the New England Alumni Association of the University of Vermont will be held at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening. President Dr. Frank H. Clapp '86 of Grafton, will be toastmaster. Other speakers will be President Benton of the University of Vermont, former Governor Foss '80 and Dean Tinkham.

SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT

For Light Luncheons
Social Tea Biscuit are so appropriate for many different occasions that a few packages in the house prepare you to meet any demand at a moment's notice. Always fresh, wholesome.



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

How to Have Good Work When Painting Your House

Many property owners are not getting the utmost of paint satisfaction. Sometimes this is the fault of the owner himself, who continues to buy cheap paint, which is really dear, instead of dear paint which is actually economical. At other times poor results in painting are the fault of lead and oil manufacturers who are not furnishing pure ingredients. More often than all, the cause of a poor job of painting is the painter. He may take the job at too low a price, in which case he must slight the work in order to make a profit. Or, perhaps the season is too wet or too dry. All these factors contribute to the non-success of a painting operation.

Good paint is to be had, and wonderfully enduring work can be obtained. As a general rule chemists will admit that there is nothing better for general painting purposes than good linseed oil and pure white lead.

Now, the first purpose of paint is to provide a thin film of protecting material for covering perishable woodwork, writes a Chicago architect in the Woman's World. It is undoubtedly better to over-paint than under-paint, though painting just often enough to preserve the wood is best of all.

A protecting film of paint must have certain qualities to give good results. First, paint once applied should be elastic. Second, it must remain so or it will flake. When new paint is applied over old paint the oil with which lead or zinc is mixed must be of the right consistency to permeate the old paint, otherwise the new paint may pull away from the old.

Linseed oil is pressed from flaxseed and may be pure or impure according to the care taken in its manufacture. The best linseed oil is placed in tanks and allowed to settle, only the pure oil being drawn away. The oil is also carefully filtered.

Good paint is good paint, whether mixed in a factory or by the painter on the job. I have seen ready-mixed paints of well known brands purchased from reliable dealers, that are pure and entirely satisfactory. On the other hand, results equally good can be obtained by buying materials and mixing your own paint (when you know how). Painters, using the best linseed oil and pure white lead, usually do best when they use plenty of oil and do not try to skim.

There is another paint material (in addition to linseed oil and white lead) to be reckoned with in the painting proposition, and that is oxide of zinc. Chemists interested in this product claim that a certain proportion of zinc should be mixed with lead and oil, and for this reason: white lead is a soft substance, when mixed with oil, a soft soaplike compound is the result, easily injured by rain. Oxide of zinc, they say, is a hard and brittle material which, used alone, would probably scale and

crack, but when used together lead and zinc are mutually helpful to the paint. Again, this is a matter of reliability. Choose the right brand of paint and you may rest assured you will get good paint whether it is all lead or a mixture of zinc and lead.

When old paint is poor it pays to burn

CHILD'S FROCK OF FLOWERED CREPE

The present is a season of special opportunities for children, owing to an unusual variety of suitable fabrics. This frock is made from one of the new cotton crepes with a rosebud design. It is dainty and is essentially childlike and there are numberless other materials that are equally available.

In the back view, there is a hint for using flouncing with plain lawn, and mothers will be quick to recognize that



flouncing will reduce the labor greatly while it always gives a pretty effect. Flouncing can be found in the familiar list of materials, and since all bordered materials can be utilized in the same way, it means many possibilities.

The high waist line is becoming to childish figures and the little belt or girde can be varied to suit the material and individual needs.

A frock made of simple cotton crepe with high neck and long sleeves is an every day one, but if the square neck and short sleeves were used and the material were a fine and dainty one, such as batiste flouncing for the skirt and a dainty all over material used for the bodice, we would have a party frock. Or if a hand finish is liked, plain sheer mus-

lin could be used, the straight lower edge of the skirt hemstitched and the bodice embroidered prettily by hand. For immediate wear when the days are cool, challis would be charming made in just this way, so that while the frock is a very simple one and easy to make, it can be varied almost indefinitely.

For the 6-year size will be needed 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44, with 3 yards of banding, 2 yards of edging, and 3/4 yard of beading to make as shown in the figure, or 1 1/2 yards of flouncing 21 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of material 36 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern (8549) is cut in sizes for children from 4 to 8 years of age. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Third-street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Women's Clubs and Community Improvement

One of the up-to-date subjects for women's clubs is what is sometimes called "The Larger Housekeeping." It is the study of the conditions of one's neighborhood, and a determination to find ways to make the place better and more beautiful, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion.

A woman's club is an ideal social center from which this work may grow. Enlist all the clubs in town, if that is possible. They may carry on other work besides, but each club may also have some particular line of study on the common theme, and at monthly meetings all the women may meet and discuss the one topic of community improvement. The men may be invited later to join these public meetings; their aid and that of the city officials especially, should be secured from the beginning. The essential of success is "team work."

The first thing is to understand the actual conditions which exist in the town. The club should learn who the town officials are, and their duties. Next, find out what the town assets are: if there is a good courthouse and railroad station, good schools, a park, attractive streets, and so on. In contrast to these there should be a complete list of what the town lacks; better paving and lighting, better sewerage and water, and so on. Study and discussion will make this list a long one.

Then, when once the club knows its own town (and here some authoritative information should be secured), each item on the list may be taken up and really mastered in its every detail; committees should be appointed for each.

Small Scallops

In making small scallops for embroidery, I procure a button a little smaller than the scallop wanted, and mark around just as far as I want them. Then go back, moving the button a little higher to make the back edge of the pattern, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. I sometimes use a spool, or a larger button, for larger scallops.

Sewing Room Helps

Hooks and eyes will not come off so frequently if, instead of sewing them on with the regular "over and over" stitch, you use the buttonhole stitch. Besides being much more lasting, this stitch produces a very attractive effect. It is especially desirable when silk is used.

An easy way to adjust snap fasteners is to sew the ball sections on first, and then cover the tops of them with chalk. A slight pressure will mark the exact spot where the socket section should be placed.

For basting use a good quality basting thread. No. 60 is preferable for all uses except very heavy wool goods, then it is best to use 40 or 50. For silk or velvet a fine thread should be used so that it will not mark the goods.—Woman's World.

New Cotton Fabrics

Rodoline is the name of a new cotton veiling which comes in all the new "silent colors." Forsfonia, a new highly finished gabardine, is also one of the spring novelties in fabrics.

The new white gabardine voile is a beautiful material for the one-piece gown, with a remarkable power of resistance to wrinkling.—Toledo Blade.

The New York Shopper
MRS. CHARLOTTE B. WILLIAMS
365 Fifth Ave.
Will shop with you or send anything on approval; services free; send for bulletin of spring specials.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN
A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 150-page catalog. Will help you beautify your home. Write today.
Iowa Seed Co., Dept. C. S., Des Moines, Ia.

Materials That Make Pretty Curtains

In making swiss curtains, it is a good plan to wash, thus shrinking, the swiss before making the curtains. For swiss, like many other cotton curtain materials, does shrink. But as it is not always practicable to wash the material first, shrinkage should be allowed for. Turn under a piece four or five inches wide at the top of the curtain and after the swiss has shrunk let the curtain down to the desired length.

Cheesecloth makes pretty curtains, says the Washington Herald. Buy a good quality of cheesecloth and finish the edges with ball or regulation fringe. Or else turn a hem over on the right side and mark it with a narrow braid, white or colored, stitched neatly in place. If a colored braid is used this brings the curtains into the color scheme of the room where they are to go.

Bread Crumbs Brown Better

Many cooks consider bread crumbs superior to cracker crumbs for rolling anything that has to be dipped in egg, as cracker crumbs do not brown so well. Stale pieces of bread should be browned in the oven, then ground in a meat chopper. If a paper bag is fastened securely with a rubber band to the end of the cutter, the crumbs will not fly about as they are ground.

Great Variety of Breads Used in City of New York

Turkish bread can be bought in New York and other large cities. It is the most peculiar form of bread to be found in the new world. In New York it is sold in the Turkish and Syrian groceries and restaurants in Washington street.

That section is probably the only part of the city where it can be obtained, as there are not more than two or three other Turkish bakers in the metropolis, according to the New York Press. This bread is baked of wheat flour of high grade. It is made in odd shapes, the bakers of the Mediterranean countries evidently holding the view that peculiarities of shape add to the value of their foodstuffs, for as a rule the more unusual the shape of the loaf the higher the price.

The favorite loaf among the New York Turks is round and from 10 to 14 inches in circumference and about a quarter of an inch thick. It bears a close resemblance in outward appearance to a slab of biscuit dough fried on top of a stove. This loaf is soft and pliable and can be bent and twisted without breaking if the crust. The usual way to wrap it for delivery is to roll it. Two loaves or slabs sell for five cents. Another Turkish loaf also a favorite with the Syrians is about two inches thick and about four inches in circumference. The top of this loaf is browned and coated with flour. It is also soft and pliable.

A great deal of the German and Scandinavian bread is heavy and somewhat soggy, but essentially it is the same as American bread. The different kinds of bread usually are due to a difference in manipulation and the way in which the yeast or ferment material is employed.

The people living in various districts of New York eat the bread of their native countries almost exclusively, using the American loaf only as the Americans would use bread other than their own—merely through curiosity.

There are perhaps a dozen Greek bakeries in New York which supply their countrymen with their favorite bread. This bread is white and firm, baked usually with leaven instead of yeast, and has a hard, shiny crust. It is made in a variety of shapes, the most popular being the kouloura, or ring loaf, which weighs one pound and sells for 5 cents. Another favorite loaf is a square one with sharp corners. This bread has a peculiar taste not unlike that found in the old-fashioned "salt rising" bread.

The square Greek loaf weighs two pounds and sells for 10 cents. The kouloura loaf and the square loaf are used extensively by the Servians, Rumanians and other Balkan peoples, as well as the Greeks, and to some extent by the Russians. Many of New York's Russians, however, prefer the hard rye bread made by the Jewish bakers.

Limper and knackebrot are the favorite breads of the Norwegians and Swedes. Limper is a large two-pound loaf baked from a mixture of graham and whole wheat flour, with the graham predominating, giving it something of the appearance

Delights of a Spring Walk and Games in the Woods

When the bright spring days appear, people begin to plan walking parties to the country. Those who join them are often heard to say that there is nothing to equal them for enjoyment. Some in the business world take Saturday afternoon for these trips. Frequently those employed in a large establishment will form a party of 25 or more from their associates and go out for a 10-mile tramp, or even farther. From one concern a large party of girls go to the country with a chaperon, to spend the week end now and then. There is a camp which includes two houses that they rent. Their board is furnished, so they do not have to spend any time in preparing meals. This year many of the holidays are at the week end, and this gives the excursionists a longer continuous time. Tramping trips are taken across the country, and the walkers are surprised at the long distances these trips carry them. They have paper chases, where they run through the woods, in and out among the trees, in search of those of the party who have gone ahead and left a trail in the shape of little pieces of white paper or cotton attached to the trees as they passed. After a few hours spent in this sport the girls are ready for the supper prepared for them.

Enjoyable as are the tramps, the par-

ticipants declare that they are almost equalled in this respect by the "fagot burning" in the evening. The logs in the big old-fashioned fireplace furnish the only light, and as they sit about or lie on the rug before it each girl entertains the others by telling a story while her fagot burns.

In some of the metropolitan cities the department of recreation organized walking parties for Saturday afternoons, and any one who enjoyed this activity could join them. Even more delightful than these are family parties, or parties of acquaintances who go out for an afternoon, or an all-day tramp.

Equipment for a tramp goes far toward making it a pleasure. Of first importance is the clothing. Not every pair of street shoes will do. The heels should be large and low; the soles thick, but not too heavy. Other clothing also should be loose and comfortable. A discarded street suit will do if the skirt is sufficiently wide to give freedom, and short enough so it will not come below the shoe tops. The cap or hat should be so light and fit so closely that the tramping will not be conscious of having one on her head.

Avoid carrying anything in the hand, even a handbag. Let the arms be perfectly free. If a lunch is to be carried, each one can carry a small tin box in

the coat pocket with a collapsible drinking cup, or lunch can be carried in a case which hangs from a strap over one shoulder.

Model Linen Dress for Wear in the Morning

A model which would make an excellent shopping costume for warm mornings, is described in the Philadelphia North American. It is made of gray linen, with a straight, full skirt. The skirt is only moderately wide, for linen is so heavy and warm that an exceptionally wide skirt in a linen model would be uncomfortable. There is a series of four tucks, ranging in width from three inches to one and one-half, on this skirt, and the fullest at the waist is gathered into a plain three-inch belt. The waist is jacketlike, buttoning close to the neck with ornamental black and white buttons. There are long, set-in sleeves of the linen, finished with white mull cuffs, the same material appearing in the high turn-over collar. The distinctive touch on this frock is gained by a strap arrangement at the bottom of the waist, which, like a jacket, is cut short just above the belt of the skirt. Attached to the bottom of the waist are a number of straps, about an inch and a half wide. These are allowed to hang loosely, but are caught at the top of the skirt belt, so that the effect is much like a loose blouse, slashed at bottom. Under these straps is run a black-and-white striped sash, which ties with a loose knot in front. A color note might be introduced into the frock by means of a gayer sash.

Cooking Recipes

GLAZED SWEET POTATOES

Wash and pare five or six medium-size potatoes. Cook for 10 minutes in boiling, salted water. Drain and cut in halves, lengthwise, and place in a buttered pan. Syrup for glazing is made by boiling for three minutes one half cup of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of water; when removed from the stove add one tablespoonful of butter. Brush potatoes with syrup and bake 15 minutes, basting occasionally with the syrup.

BANANA PIE

One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two yolks of eggs well beaten. Mix flour and sugar thoroughly, then add milk slowly, taking care to make flour very smooth; then yolks and a pinch of salt. Cook in a double boiler until the right consistency and the flour is cooked, stirring constantly. Cool and add three fourths tablespoonful of lemon juice and one large banana peeled and cut in slices. If thick enough to permit, a little cream may be added. When cool, turn into a baked pie shell. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and one fourth teaspoonful of lemon extract. Spread over the pie and brown.

Attractive Chimneys

When planning for the new chimney, remember that attractive effects may be secured with brick combined with a coating of plaster as a finish. Many of the chimneys having the appearance of solid concrete are in reality made of brick with a plaster exterior, says the New Haven Journal Courier. In building such a chimney a brick raised work may be left so that the ends and sides of the bricks are plainly visible. This forms a nice contrast with a light colored cement finish.

Cushion for Pressing

To make a tailor's cushion for pressing curved seams, cut two pieces of stout muslin or ticking in egg shape, making it 10 inches long and seven inches across at its widest part. Sew together, leaving an opening at the broad end, turn, and stuff tightly with bran or sawdust. Overcast the opening closely. To press hip seams or the bust seam of a coat, place the largest point of the seam over the small end of the cushion, and you can press without stretching the seam out of shape.—Tacoma Tribune.

HARDWOOD FLOOR WITH WAX FINISH

When hardwood floors first began to be generally used a good many housekeepers disliked the idea because they thought the floors might be hard to take care of. They are hard to take care of, says the Springfield Republican, in the sense that they are hard to neglect successfully; the room or alcove that was overlooked in the morning brushing makes itself so conspicuous that whoever was responsible is very apt to resolve to save time some other way. But there is some compensation for this in the fact that when a hardwood floor looks clean it is clean.

The wax-finished floor needs no overhauling beyond an occasional rewaxing of the surface, and this need not be done more often than once a year, or at most once in six months. A thorough brushing with a dry mop is all that is needed for the daily cleaning. When the surface begins to look dull, it is sometimes well to polish it with a woollen cloth under a weighted brush, and especially worn spots may be rubbed with wax and an eraser as soon as they appear.

The yearly rewaxing is preceded by a thorough cleaning with turpentine, and the floor is quite dry before the wax is applied. The wax is well rubbed in along the grain of the wood with a piece of soft cotton waste or old cheesecloth. Solid wax gives a less slippery surface, but it is heated to a fluid before it is put on; if it seems inclined to harden

too quickly a little turpentine will improve it. After the wax has had several hours to dry it is polished with a weighted brush.

Every Day Gown

A pretty little "every-day" gown is of mouse-colored cloth trimmed with graduated bands of deep sapphire velvet; it has the yoked skirt and full hem of today, and a quaint high belt; also an exceedingly pretty high collar, in striped mauve and sapphire faille and satin.—Toledo Blade.

FREEDOM IN COLLARS AND SLEEVES

"Does this talk about long sleeves and high collars mean that we cannot enjoy the freedom that we had last summer?" some one asks. Women have enjoyed the freedom of the collarless gown so long that they do not welcome any style which curtails this comfortable way of dressing. The answer is reassuring. Early in the winter there were the high collars buttoning from the top of the collar under the chin, straight down the front of the waist, but in Paris this style has been discarded. Word comes that the way the Parisian women are wearing the high collar now is to leave it as high as it has been in the back and sides, but it is cut away under the chin, where it is uncomfortable to wear so high. The V-shape neck is so popular

lar that there is as much freedom for the neck as ever; the only difference is that there is a greater variety in the styles.

Most of the designers are showing both the long and the short sleeves. The three quarter is one of the most favored lengths, but there is such a variety that one has many lengths to choose from and be strictly in the style.

Sewing Room Helps

Hooks and eyes will not come off so frequently if, instead of sewing them on with the regular "over and over" stitch, you use the buttonhole stitch. Besides being much more lasting, this stitch produces a very attractive effect. It is especially desirable when silk is used.

An easy way to adjust snap fasteners is to sew the ball sections on first, and then cover the tops of them with chalk. A slight pressure will mark the exact spot where the socket section should be placed.

For basting use a good quality basting thread. No. 60 is preferable for all uses except very heavy wool goods, then it is best to use 40 or 50. For silk or velvet a fine thread should be used so that it will not mark the goods.—Woman's World.

New Cotton Fabrics

Rodoline is the name of a new cotton veiling which comes in all the new "silent colors." Forsfonia, a new highly finished gabardine, is also one of the spring novelties in fabrics.

The new white gabardine voile is a beautiful material for the one-piece gown, with a remarkable power of resistance to wrinkling.—Toledo Blade.

The New York Shopper
MRS. CHARLOTTE B. WILLIAMS
365 Fifth Ave.
Will shop with you or send anything on approval; services free; send for bulletin of spring specials.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN
A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 150-page catalog. Will help you beautify your home. Write today.
Iowa Seed Co., Dept. C. S., Des Moines, Ia.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Prefixes and suffixes: 1, yearly; 2, spars; 3, slights; 4, steams; 5, swings; 6, window.



Work by women?

Abigail Adams to Her Son

Writing to her son, John Quincy Adams, while he was in Europe, Abigail Adams expresses her motherly concern at waiting two years for direct word from him, and says: "What is it that affectionate parents require of their children, for all their care and toil on their account? Only that they would be wise and virtuous, benevolent and kind."

"Ever keep in mind, my son, that your parents are your disinterested friends, and that if, at any time, their advice militates with your own opinion or the advice of others, you ought always to be diffident of your own judgment; because you may rest assured that their opinion is founded on experience and long observation, and that they would not direct you but to promote your happiness."

Brake on Skate

Something has been invented for roller skates which is likely to be useful indoors and outside. It is a steel blade with rubber on the end, put on at the heel in such a way that when the skate tips backward the blade touches the floor and acts as a brake.

GOLD DUST

You have used it many years, but do you know all its uses?

Millions of women use Gold Dust three times a day in washing dishes—

They use it regularly for scrubbing floors or woodwork—

They use it for washing windows—

But they do not realize the many ways in which Gold Dust can be used.

* * *

It meets every cleaning and brightening need in the house. The active principle of Gold Dust—the quick efficient cleansing agent—quickly dissolves and removes dirt, grease and grime, so that you rinse it away, leaving the surface you have cleaned thoroughly bright and new-looking.

Give Gold Dust your full confidence. It actually works for you.

Gold Dust dissolves quickly in hot or cold water and makes a perfect cleansing solution.

A package of Gold Dust supplies you with the only cleaning and brightening powder you need in the home—and gives you the best results you can desire.

Use Gold Dust not only for washing dishes, but for washing glassware, washing bath tubs and bath room fixtures, cleaning and brightening metal work, pots, pans, and kettles, for scrubbing floors, washing woodwork, cleaning and freshening linoleum and oil cloth, and for all the hundreds of uses for which it is so particularly supreme.

Gold Dust is as inexpensive as it is indispensable.

5c and larger packages sold everywhere.

THE E. C. FAIRBANK COMPANY
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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

Can you wear a 16, 36, or 38 Size?

As wholesalers we have no further use for our Spring samples and will sell them at very low prices.

SUITS \$9.75 to \$22.50
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Near 29th Street, Over Shanley's

MILK INQUIRY BILL OPPOSED AT THE HEARING

Member of State Grange and Others Say Proposed Legislation Is Unnecessary and Would Accomplish Nothing if Enacted

Hearing was given at the State House today before the legislative committee on agriculture and the committee on public health sitting jointly, on the Governor's message on the milk question which contains a resolve providing for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the situation, and determine whether a combination exists which reduces the price of milk to the producer and raises it to the consumer; how the number of cows in the state can be increased; whether the present price of milk can be lowered without sacrifice of quality; whether the labeling of all milk sold is advisable; if there is sufficient legislation governing out-of-state milk and if the taking over by the state of the transportation and distribution of milk would benefit the public interest.

George Albree appeared before the committee. He said he thinks this matter rests wholly between the Governor and the two committees, and that they should ascertain the situation from the records on file in the executive offices. Charles A. Ufford of Dorchester appeared in favor of an investigation being made. He said that the state is now passing through a transition state in regard to the transportation of the milk, which is the greatest factor of the milk problem. The number of cows in the state is decreasing because the producers are not getting a fair profit on their milk, due to the poor transportation systems. He advocated the use of a new double-decker trolley car, such as is in use in New York state, which is operated by gasoline, for the transportation of milk.

Mrs. Etta Willard of Pittsfield, N. H., appeared in opposition to the resolve. She said that already in this state there has been "too much tomfoolery" legislation in this respect, and that it is about time to wake up to it. The Massachusetts Dairy Association, the Massachusetts State Grange and the New England Producers Association can handle the milk situation as well as any commission that could be appointed, and the matter should be left in their hands, she stated.

Senator Charles L. Gifford of the Cape appeared in opposition to several of the clauses in the resolve. He objected to the labeling of all milk, because under certain conditions now cows give milk which is not quite up to the standard set, and which cannot be helped under those conditions. He said that out-of-state milk should be subjected to the same scrutiny as the farmers in this state have to bear.

W. C. Jewett of Worcester, member of the Massachusetts state grange, appeared in opposition. He said that this legislation was unnecessary and would accomplish nothing if it were to be enacted. The present decline in the number of cows in the state, he said, has been on account of just this kind of legislation and has practically driven many farmers out of the milk business.

Representing the Whiting interests, John F. Cusick appeared. He said that they neither opposed nor favored the resolve. They do not care how stringent the inspection of dairies is, he said, because they are parties and interests in the milk situation and have nothing to fear from an investigation.

AERO SQUADRON IS TO ORGANIZE AT SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—During April the contractors will turn over to the government the aeroplane equipment for the first aero squadron to be organized on the west side of the Atlantic ocean. As speedily as possible after the delivery of the equipment, the squadron will be assembled at the signal corps aviation school, San Diego, California. The personnel of the squadron will be 20 officers and 96 enlisted men.

Accommodations are being fitted up for the squadron at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to which place it is to be transferred during the spring months, if practicable.

After the organization of this first squadron, the officials will prepare to organize a second one.

Brig-Gen. George P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the army, has gone to San Diego to inspect the aviation school there, and is to proceed from there to San Antonio and Galveston, returning to Washington about March 20. A good deal of the work referred to in this article is being done under his personal observation.

BELGIAN COLONY PLAN IS BLOCKED

DULUTH, Minn.—Plans for the establishment of a colony of Belgian farmers in northern Minnesota received a setback Wednesday when officers of the Duluth Commercial Club, which had completed arrangements for the leasing of several hundred thousand acres of farm lands, received a letter from Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, saying "he feared the plan is not feasible at this time, as the German military authorities positively refuse permission to Belgian subjects to leave the country. The club had written Mr. Whitlock for information on this subject."

CANOPIC LEAVES PORT UNDER NEW NEUTRALITY RULES

Special Countersign Signals Given to Liner and Checked up by Cruiser Brooklyn

Early last evening the White Star liner Canopic left Commonwealth pier, South Boston, bound to the Mediterranean. Departure was not taken, however, until an exchange of prearranged signals between the steamer and the United States cruiser Brooklyn had assured the officers aboard the latter, which is anchored in the upper harbor, that the new neutrality regulations are being complied with. Searchlights from the cruiser played upon the Canopic's hull as it hauled out into the stream and headed seaward.

On the liner's arrival late in the afternoon from New York the White Star agents notified the customs officials that the sailing would be at 8:30 p.m. In return the Canopic's officers are furnished with the code signals which were to be displayed at the sailing as a countersign to the cruiser. These signals and the hour of departure were despatched by wireless from the navy yard to the Brooklyn.

The Canopic was the first liner sailing abroad to leave Boston under the new regulations announced Tuesday night by Collector of the Port Edmund Billings. It carried several hundred passengers and a large cargo.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS OF NAVY TO HAVE 99 MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The increase in the construction corps of the navy, provided for in the naval appropriation bill of the recent session of Congress, is referred to as evidence of "the efficiency of so-called piece-meal legislation as a means of improving conditions in the naval personnel." The addition to the corps of 24 new officers will bring the total number up to 99.

Four junior officers—Ensigns H. E. Saunders, Garland Fulton, S. J. Ziegler and E. M. Pace, Jr.—are now under instruction in Boston, having been designated for the corps last year. The new legislation will permit of their appointment. Three midshipmen, now at the naval academy, have been designated for the course of instruction at Boston later this year, and two others will be selected, making five in all, the number authorized for yearly appointment to the construction corps under the terms of the new law.

It will take six to seven years to fill the 24 places, taking into account the vacancies which will occur meanwhile from various causes. Officers of the line in the navy who have had not less than three years' service in the grade of ensign, and have taken, or are taking, satisfactorily a post graduate course in naval architecture, are eligible for transfer to the grade of assistant naval constructor.

WOMAN TESTIFIES IN ELECTION CASE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mrs. S. C. Stimson, a suffragist of Terre Haute, the first of a number of women who will appear as witnesses for the government at the trial in the federal court here of 28 Terre Haute men charged with election fraud conspiracy last November, testified that she held a poll book at precinct A of the sixth ward from 5:30 o'clock election morning until after the polls closed, and frequently succeeded in having alleged repeaters turned away, but more often failed.

She testified that the Republican challenger was never permitted to enter the voting room and that Jack Hines, a Democratic worker and one of the 88 who have pleaded guilty, told her that the vote over the city was light and that it would have to be made up in the sixth ward.

BOSTON & MAINE TO REVISE TARIFFS

CONCORD, N. H.—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company has notified the public service commission that it will revise the one-way passenger tariff, filed Dec. 1, 1914, and now in effect, to eliminate the 5-cent unit plan. Under this tariff rates are constructed on the basis of 2½ cents per mile, but enough is added in each case to make the fare divisible by five.

When the new tariff is filed by the company, fares between all stations in New Hampshire, except on mountain lines, will be upon a uniform basis of 2½ cents per mile for actual distances for one-way tickets, and mileage tickets will be on the basis of 2½ cents per mile.

FAIR PEACE SIGN FAVORED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. W. Cobb's plan for the erection of a "Peace Among Ourselves and With All Nations" electric sign at the Panama-Pacific exposition, probably will be adopted by the exposition directors, judging from a letter recently received from Hollis E. Cooley, chief of special events. The words are Lincoln's.

CALCUTTA STEAMER IN

British steamer City of Rangoon arrived here today from Calcutta, India, on its first trip to Boston. Port officials are holding the vessel at quarantine for observation, and it is not definitely known when it will dock. Aboard the vessel is a big cargo of oriental products.

UNITED SHOE SUIT DISMISSED IN U. S. COURT

(Continued from page one)

Company was filed in the United States district court in December, 1911.

The trial of the suit, which commenced on May 20, 1913, consumed nearly three months, the case finally being finished in June of last year. It is estimated that United Shoe spent over \$500,000 on its defense, while the cost to the government, according to the department of justice, was "between \$30,000 and \$40,000."

The government activities against the United Shoe Machinery Company really began early in 1911, although not until Sept. 20 of that year was court action instituted. On that date the federal grand jury returned indictments against six officials for violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

There were two indictments, one of two and another of three counts. First indictment alleged: 1, monopolizing; 2, conspiracy to monopolize trade in shoe machinery; the second indictment alleged: 1, combination; 2, conspiracy in restraint of trade; 3, monopolizing trade in shoe machinery.

Later the United States lower court sustained demurrers of the defendants to four of the counts, two of which the government took to the United States supreme court on appeal, but again lost.

One count is pending, although no recent move has been made by the government with respect to this.

This suit just decided had no connection with that in which indictments were returned.

Atty-Gen. Will Await Report

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Gregory will not decide whether an appeal will be taken in the government's trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company until he has received a report from United States District Attorney Anderson of Boston.

STEPS TAKEN TO MAKE U. S. PARKS MORE ACCESSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An important step in the announced purpose of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane to make the national parks of the United States more accessible to the people and cause them to become great outdoor playgrounds a conference of the superintendents and supervisors of national parks was in session here for several days under the direction of Stephen Tyng Mather, who was recently appointed by Secretary Lane as assistant secretary in charge of this division of the interior department's work.

Assistant Secretary Mather, who is a New Englander by birth, a graduate of the University of California and more lately a successful Chicago business man, comes to this work with peculiar qualifications for conducting it from the standpoint of its broadest appeal, and the design of the conference, which was also attended by many transportation men and by park commissioners, was to bring about among the men charged with the care and development of the nation's parks a heightened sense of solidarity of purpose as well as to afford opportunity for the discussion of the common problems of the administration with which they have to deal.

Among the questions of administration and development discussed were road and trail construction, bridge building, patrolling and ranger service, surveying and hotel management.

In recognition of the importance of their work the park superintendents were the recipients of special courtesies on the part of the city and exposition officials and of the University of California, where part of their conferences were held.

WIFE'S EARNINGS DECISION OPPOSED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A decision was given Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser that, unless otherwise agreed, the earnings of a wife belong to her husband. Justice Morschauser, when court had adjourned, was surprised at exceptions taken by woman suffragists to his decision.

"There is nothing extraordinary about it," he said. "The law I followed has been stated many times. The services of the wife belong to the husband during marriage, while they live together, and so do her earnings. There can be no legal doubt about that. She may engage in any business and, if it be the intention on her part to separate her earnings, she may do so, otherwise the husband is entitled to her earnings, as well as her services."

PANAMA BOARD CHOICE OPPOSED

PANAMA—Maj-Gen. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has sent a cable message to Washington protesting against the appointment of Jorge Boyd as the Panamanian member of the joint land commission to succeed his father, Frederico Boyd. General Goethals informed the government that Mr. Boyd is attorney for a number of claimants. General Goethals' protest has been submitted by Secretary Garrison to the state department.

NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS PLEAD

NEW YORK—Two more directors of the New Haven, accused in superseding indictments recently returned by the federal grand jury, entered pleas of not guilty before Judge Hunt today. They were Edward Milligan and Francis T. Maxwell.

OPENING HERE FOR GATHERING MOSS FROM SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The fishing interests of New England are likely to profit by the stoppage of sea moss importations from Germany and France. Several hundred thousand pounds of this commodity, valued at about \$50,000, are annually brought into the United States, but the war has suddenly ended this business.

Sea moss (not seaweed, government officials are careful to explain), is the popular name of several kinds of small marine animals which grow in colonies of branching, plantlike form, and their commercial value is due to their possession of horny skeleton, which retains the general shape of the growth after the small amount of animal matter has disintegrated. These growths, which are normally dark colored, are dyed and used for decorative and millinery purposes.

It is said by department of commerce authorities that sea mosses, believed to be equal in quality to the imported, grow in profusion on both coasts of the United States, particularly on the coast of New England, where they frequently are taken off on the lines and nets of fishermen. The kinds with large bushy fronds are the most valuable, it is said.

Present conditions, it is announced, seem to afford an opportunity for the development of a profitable minor fishery off the New England coast, and the bureau of fisheries will place all its expert knowledge at the disposal of anybody who desires to investigate with a view to establishing the industry.

MAINE SENATE PASSES EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL

AUGUSTA, Me.—With only four dissenting votes, the bill to provide equal suffrage for women was passed to be engrossed in the Senate Wednesday, in concurrence with the House. The final test will come next Tuesday, when the bill is due to appear for its final passage in the House. No one spoke in opposition to the measure during the discussion.

DEFEATED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—The House of Representatives Wednesday defeated, 121 to 230, the bill to extend municipal suffrage to women. There was a divided committee report on the bill, with the majority against it.

TENANT FARMERS' CONDITIONS TOLD

DALLAS, Tex.—A woman's story of conditions on tenant farms of the Southwest was told at Wednesday's land hearing here of the federal commission on industrial relations by Mrs. L. L. Steward. The hardships she described are shared in considerable degree, other witnesses said, by women and children of nearly 100,000 families on southwestern farms.

Prof. E. W. Leonard of the department of economics of the University of Texas gave the commission figures from his investigations, tending to explain how the credit system made it impossible for tenants to get out of debt on many farms. Tenants on two classes of farms, he said, seldom get enough money ahead to pay cash, but mortgage their next year's crops for expenses.

PASSPORT CASE TESTIMONY ENDED

NEW YORK—Testimony in the trial of Richard Madden and Gustav Cook, accused of aiding Richard P. Stegler, German naval reservist, to procure a false American passport, is completed and the case is expected to go to the jury today. Both of the accused testified and entered denials to the charges. Richard Madden asserted that he had procured the certificate for his own use and it had been stolen from him.

CANADA BETTERS ITS RECORD FOR SPEEDY TUNNEL DRIVING

WESTMOUNT, P. Q.—An advance of 32 feet in January of this year by the Rogers Pass tunnel now being driven by the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia establishes a new record for progress in this activity. In November, last, the record for this tunnel was 817 feet.

This remarkable progress is being made in a pioneer heading, driven through a mica schist, not unlike the rock on which the city of New York stands. It is accounted for by the steady improvement in the air drills and drill steel used, as well as in the system employed.

As recently as January, 1908, the record for Europe and the world was still held by the Simplon tunnel with a monthly advance of 685 feet, and in January, 1908, the record for the American continent of 449 feet was made by the Gunnison tunnel of Colorado, in a heading 8½ by 12 feet, which ultimately reached 824 feet a month when driving through very soft shale.

The Loetschberg tunnel, in Switzerland, was well under way in January, 1908, but the maximum for one heading by then was only 558 feet. This was, however, far eclipsed later on by the remarkable advance of 1013 lineal feet in a 31-day month in the same tunnel through limestone.

It is true that in 1906 one shield of the Hudson and Manhattan railroad reached 905 feet per month, doing as much as 308 feet in one week, but as this was in very soft Hudson silt and not more than 33 per cent of the ex-

VICE-PRESIDENT IS EN ROUTE TO PANAMA FAIR

He Will Represent Officially Mr. Wilson at the Exposition—Special Naval Flag of His Rank to Have Its First Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The vice-presidential party is now on its way to San Francisco, at which city it will arrive March 20. Its members met in Chicago and proceeded from there by special car. Vice-President Marshall goes to attend the Panama-Pacific exposition as the personal representative of President Woodrow Wilson, who is detained in Washington by the press of public business, and the party as a whole, being official in character, will undoubtedly attract a good deal of attention up and down the Pacific coast. It is composed of the following named persons:

Vice-President and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall; Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Roosevelt; Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Mrs. Lane; Senator James D. Phelan of California, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Winston of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Davis of Boston. The party is in the personal charge of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Vice-President Marshall will not only be the personal representative of the President at the exposition, but he will be received in that capacity aboard the Colorado, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Howard, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet. It was this reception that gave Secretary Daniels the idea of a Vice-President's flag, which will be used for the first time on this occasion.

The ceremonies attending the visit of the President to a ship of the navy include the hoisting of the President's flag, and the firing of the presidential salute of 21 guns. This salute is fired twice, when the President arrives on shipboard and when he departs.

The honors of the Vice-President at one time were the same as those given the President, except that the rail was not manned by the crew, the salute of 19 guns was given only upon his departure, and the national colors were displayed only during the salute.

ROADS AND BRIDGES COMMITTEE OFF ON AN INSPECTION TRIP

For the purpose of inspecting personally numerous highways and bridges, to improve which the Legislature is asked for appropriations, the legislative committee on roads and bridges is today touring through portions of Hampden, Berkshire and Worcester counties. They plan to devote Friday to Hampshire and Franklin counties and are scheduled to give a hearing Saturday at Harmon hall, Myrick's building.

The committee is composed of the following members: Senators Haigis of Montague, Carst of Worcester and Sheehan of Holyoke and Representatives Foster of Gloucester, Holway of Bourne, Emery of Newburyport, Waterman of Williamstown, McKenzie of Foxborough, Clapp of Norfolk, Curley of Cambridge and Moore of Boston.

TEST CASE ON MAILS TO BE ARGUED APRIL 5

WASHINGTON—Attorneys for several eastern railroads today filed a brief in the supreme court in support of their contention that the government has illegally retained some \$35,000,000 due to railroads for transportation of mails. The brief is a test case to be argued April 5.

First National Bank of Boston

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The First National Bank of Boston is authorized under the new Federal banking law to act as:

- Trustee under Mortgages, Agreements and Reorganizations;
- Registrar of Bond, Note and Stock Issues of Corporations;
- Executors and Trustees under Wills;
- Administrator of Estates.

Our TRUST DEPARTMENT is now prepared to perform any of the above services for our customers.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD EXPLAINS NEW HAVEN BILLS

Members of the Massachusetts public service commission appeared before the legislative committee on railroads today at the invitation of the committee, and explained the New Haven railroad bills which the commission has reported.

Senate Chairman Hobbs asked Chairman Macleod the commission's reasons for the language used in fixing what obligations should be covered by the proposed mortgage on the New Haven property. Chairman Macleod replied that the consensus of legal opinion here seems to be that section 13 as it now stands cannot be construed as including "contingent liabilities." The assertion of right to have any of that class of securities embodied in a mortgage is an extraordinary procedure in this state.

Under the same view the New Haven railroad cannot be said to be primarily and legally liable on the Providence Securities Company debenture notes. Mr. Macleod asserted that the holders of the Providence securities bonds ought to be thankful if the Massachusetts Legislature will allow the New Haven railroad to maintain its guarantee of those bonds, without now asking for the additional protection of a first mortgage.

DELTA UPSILON CLUB TO MEET

New England members of the Delta Upsilon fraternity will meet tonight in the Hotel Bellevue at the annual dinner of the Delta Upsilon Club of Boston. Dinner will be at 7 o'clock after an alumni business meeting and election of officers. Delegations of undergraduate members will be present from Harvard, Tufts and Technology chapters. The speakers will be the Rev. O. P. Gifford, William Horton Foster and Leonard W. Cronkhite.

HARVARD CLUB ELECTS

New directors of the Harvard Club of Boston elected at the annual meeting last evening are Elisha Flagg '77, Louis A. Frothingham '93, Roger B. Merriman '96 and Malcolm B. Lang '02. Officers reelected are Maj. Henry L. Higginson '55, president; Odin B. Roberts '86, vice-president; F. S. Mead '87, treasurer, and P. W. Thomson '02, secretary.

HOUSE REFUSES MYSTIC SHELTER

By a vote of 81 to 100 the Massachusetts House today refused to substitute for an adverse report a bill appropriating \$3000 for the construction of a shelter on the north bank of the Mystic river in Medford at the expense of the metropolitan district.

The bill to authorize the payment of a bounty to the Hampden county fair, incorporated, was debated at length, the committee on ways and means having recommended its rejection. The bill was favored by Messrs. Dowse of Sherborn, Chapman of Ludlow, Ryan of Holyoke and Buckley of Chicopee, and it was opposed by Messrs. Hull of Great Barrington and Lyman of Easthampton. Rejection was negated by a vote of 40 to 76.

BRIDGE PRISONER'S PLEA IS CHANGED

BANGOR, Me.—When proceedings were opened today by Federal Commissioner Reid against Werner Horn, the German officer who attempted to blow up the international railway bridge in Vanceboro, charged by the United States with illegally transporting explosives, the prisoner's counsel announced that he wished to withdraw his former plea of not guilty. A motion was then made for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that his acts were those of a belligerent, hence the courts of this country, a neutral nation, were not involved. It was argued instead that as a government agent Werner Horn's acts should rather be dealt with by the state department.

ADVERSE REPORT ON BAGSHAW BILL

Adverse report on the Bagshaw bill, which would allow children to attend the public schools without being vaccinated if their parents so desired, was made in the House today by the committee on public health. There were three dissenters, Senator Norwood of Hamilton and Representatives Mulvey of Fall River and McAllister of Lee.



LECTURES ON CORSETRY
with living models, daily this week at
10:30 and 2:30. (Fifth Floor.)

Bulletin from the Misses' and Girls' Shops:

MISSES' COATS OF COVERT

\$15 and \$18.50

Covert Coats have the preference this Spring. It is easy to line up reasons why:

- Covert is practical for all kinds of weather.
- If tailored cleverly, covert is adaptable to nearly all occasions.
- Covert coats are so very different from those hanging up in our closets that a new coat really is a NEW coat.

Three new misses' models, tailored cleverly, have been added to the 20 already here:

1. Flaring Covert Coats, with armholes as deep as the high belt will allow, \$15.00.
2. Fold-flare Covert Coats, with clever separate hip pockets that do duty as underarm belts, \$18.50.

(Filene's—Mail orders filled—Fourth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Text of Diplomatic Notes on Neutral Rights Given Out

(Continued from page one)

nated by the United States government in Germany for the receipt and distribution of cargoes to licensed German retailers for distribution solely to the non-combatant population.

"In submitting this proposed basis of agreement this government does not wish to be understood as admitting or denying any belligerent or neutral right established by the principles of international law, but would consider the agreement, if acceptable to the interested powers, a *modus vivendi* based upon expediency rather than legal right, and as not binding upon the United States, either in its present form or in a modified form, until accepted by this government."

Reply Sent From Germany

Accepts Part of Proposal Made in Washington Note

The German reply handed to the American ambassador at Berlin follows: "Berlin, March 1, 1915.

"The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 23d instant, that the imperial German government have taken note with great interest of the suggestion of the American government that certain principles for the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany and England be agreed upon for the protection of neutral shipping. They see therein new evidence of the friendly feelings of the American government toward the German government which are fully reciprocated by Germany.

"It is in accordance with Germany's wishes also to have maritime war conducted according to rules which, without discriminatingly restricting one or the other of the belligerent powers in the use of their means of warfare, are equally considerate of the interests of neutrals and the dictates of humanity.

"Consequently, it was intimated in the German note of the 16th instant that observation of the declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German government would gladly draw the proper conclusions.

Sowing of Mines

"Proceeding from this view, the German government has carefully examined the suggestion of the American government and believes that they can actually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

"With regard to the various points in the American note, they beg to make the following remarks:

"1. With regard to the sowing of mines, the German government would be willing to agree, as suggested, not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to put the stamp of the government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

"2. The German government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile vessels of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained submarine would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law.

Use of Submarines

"3. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of the submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy mercantile abstain from the use of the neutral flag and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

"4. The regulation of legitimate imports of food into Germany suggested by the American government appears to be in general acceptable. Such regulation would, of course, be confined to importations by sea, but that would on the other hand include indirect importations by the way of neutral ports.

"The German government would, therefore, be willing to make the declarations of the nature provided in the American note as to the use of the imported food and foodstuffs solely by the non-combatant population would be guaranteed.

"The imperial government must, however, in addition have the importation of other raw material used by the economic system of non-combatants, including forage, permitted.

Entry of Raw Material

"To that end the enemy governments would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw material mentioned in the free list of the declaration of London and to treat materials included in the list of conditional contraband according to the same principles as food and foodstuffs.

"The German government venture to hope that the agreement for which the American government have paved the way may be reached after due consideration of the remarks made above, and that in this way peaceable neutral shipping and trade will not have to suffer any more than is absolutely necessary from the unavoidable effects of maritime war.

"These effects could be still further reduced if, as was pointed out in the German note of the 16th instant, some way could be found to exclude the shipping of munitions of war from neutral countries to belligerents on ships of any nationality.

"The German government must, of

course, reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they may receive further information from the American government enabling them to see what obligations the British government on their part are willing to assume.

"The undersigned avails himself of this occasion, etc.
(Signed) "VON JAGOW."
Dated Foreign Office, Berlin, Feb. 23, 1915. "GERARD."

England's Reply Accepts

Part of Proposal; Makes Statement of Whole Position

The reply of Great Britain, handed to the American ambassador at London, was as follows:

London, March 15, 1915.
Following is the full text of a memorandum dated March 13, which Grey handed me today:

"On the 22d of February last I received a communication from Your Excellency of the identical note addressed to His Majesty's government and to Germany respecting an agreement on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea.

"The reply of the German government to this note has been published and it is not understood from the reply that the German government is prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines, and it is evident from their reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors as proposed by the government of the United States.

Treatment of Civilians

"We recognize with sympathy the desire of the government of the United States to see the European war conducted in accordance with the previously recognized rules of international law and the dictates of humanity. It is thus that the British forces have conducted the war, and we are not aware that these forces, either naval or military, can have laid to their charge any improper proceedings, either in the conduct of hostilities or in the treatment of prisoners or wounded. On the German side it has been very different.

"1. The treatment of civilian inhabitants in Belgium and the north of France has been made public by the Belgian and French governments and by those who have had experience of it at first hand. Modern history affords no precedent for the sufferings that have been inflicted on the defenseless and non-combatant population in the territory that has been in German military occupation.

"Even the food of the population was confiscated until in Belgium an international commission, largely influenced by American generosity and conducted under American auspices, came to the relief of the population and secured from the German government a promise to spare what food was still left in the country, though the Germans still continue to make levies in money upon the defenseless population for the support of the German army.

"2. We have from time to time received most terrible accounts of the barbarous treatment to which British officers and soldiers have been exposed after they have been taken prisoners, while being conveyed to German prison camps. One or two instances have already been given to the United States government, founded upon authentic and first-hand evidence which is beyond doubt. Some evidence has been received of the hardships to which British prisoners of war are subjected in the prison camps, contrasting, we believe, most unfavorably with the treatment of German prisoners in this country.

"We have proposed, with the consent of the United States government, that a commission of United States officers should be permitted in each country to inspect the treatment of the prisoners of war. The United States government has been unable to obtain any reply from the German government to this proposal, and we remain in continuing anxiety and apprehension as to the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany.

"3. At the very outset of the war a German mine layer was discovered laying a mine field on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning, and so far as we know, are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them.

"4. At various times during the war German submarines have stopped and sunk British merchant vessels, thus making the sinking of merchant vessels a general practice, though it was admitted previously, if at all, only as an exception; the general rule to which the British government has adhered being that merchant vessels, if captured, must be taken before a prize court. In one case already quoted in a note to the United States government, a neutral vessel carrying foodstuffs to an unfortified town in Great Britain has been sunk.

"Another case is now reported in which a German armed cruiser has sunk an American vessel, the William P. Frye, carrying a cargo of wheat from Seattle to Queenstown. In both cases the cargoes were presumably destined for the civil population. Even the cargoes in such circumstances should not have been condemned without the decision of a prize court, much less should the vessels have been sunk. It is to be noted that both these cases occurred before

the detention by the British authorities of the *Wilhelmina* and her cargo of foodstuffs, which the German government allege is the justification for their own action.

"The Germans have announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels by torpedo without notice and without any provision for the safety of the crew. They have already carried out this intention in the case of neutral as well as of British vessels and a number of non-combatant and innocent lives on British vessels, unarmed and defenseless, have been destroyed in this way.

"5. Unfortified, open and defenseless towns, such as Scarborough, Yarmouth and Whitby, have been deliberately and wantonly bombarded by German ships at war, causing in some cases considerable loss of civilian life, including women and children.

"6. German aircraft have dropped bombs on the east coast of England, where there were no military or strategic points to be attacked. On the other hand, I am aware of but two criticisms that have been made on British action in all these respects:

"(1) It is said that the British naval authorities also have laid some anchored mines on the high seas. They have done so, but the mines were anchored and so constructed that they would be harmless if they went adrift, and no mines whatever were laid by the British naval authorities till many weeks after the Germans had made a regular practice of laying mines on the high seas.

"(2) It is said that the British government have departed from the view of international law which they had previously maintained, that foodstuffs destined for the civil population should never be interfered with, this charge being founded on the submission to a prize court of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina*. The special considerations affecting this case have already been presented in a memorandum to the United States government, and I need not repeat them here.

measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating.

"American Ambassador, London."

Text of Inquiry Made by Washington Concerning Blockade Plan of Allies

The American government transmitted identical messages of inquiry to the ambassadors at London and Paris inquiring how the declarations in the Anglo-French note proclaiming an embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries were to be carried into effect. The message to London was as follows:

"Washington, March 5, 1915.
"In regard to the recent communications received from the British and French governments concerning restrictions upon commerce with Germany, please communicate with the British foreign office in the sense following:

"The difficulty of determining action upon the British and French declarations of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany lies in the nature of the proposed measures if their relation to commerce by neutrals.

"While it appears that the intention is to interfere with and take into custody all ships, both outgoing and incoming, trading with Germany, which is in effect a blockade of German ports, the effect of blockade, that a ship attempting to enter or leave a German port, regardless of the character of its cargo, may be condemned, is not asserted.

"The language of the declaration is: 'The British and French governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation.'

"The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

"As a consequence neutrals have no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

"The declaration presents other perplexities. The last sentence quoted indicates that the rules of contraband are to be applied to cargoes detained. The rule covering non-contraband articles carried in neutral bottoms is that the cargoes shall be released and the ships allowed to proceed. This rule cannot, under the first sentence quoted, be applied to destination. What then is to be done with a cargo of non-contraband goods detained under the declaration? The same question may be asked as to conditional contraband cargoes.

"Ownership and Origin
"The foregoing comments apply to cargoes destined for Germany. Cargoes coming out of German ports present another problem under the terms of the declaration. Under the rules governing enemy exports only goods owned by enemy subjects in enemy bottoms are subject to seizure and condemnation. Yet, by the declaration, it is proposed to seize and take into port all goods of enemy 'ownership and origin.' The word 'origin' is particularly significant. The origin of goods destined to neutral territory on neutral ships is not and never has been a ground for forfeiture except in case a blockade is declared and maintained. What, then, would the seizure amount to in the present case except to delay the delivery of the goods?

"The declaration does not indicate what disposition would be made of such cargoes if owned by a neutral or if owned by an enemy subject. Would a different rule be applied according to ownership? If so, upon what principles of international law would it rest, and upon what rule, if no blockade is declared and maintained, could the cargo of a neutral ship sailing out of a German port be condemned? If it is not condemned what other legal course is there but to release it?

"Limit to Activity
"While this government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility, it feels that it can be urged with great force that there should also be some limit to the 'radius of activity' and especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade.

"It would certainly create a serious state of affairs if, for example, an American vessel laden with a cargo of German origin should escape the British patrol in European waters, only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax.

"Similar cablegram sent to Paris. "BRYAN."

France Tells Intention to Respect Neutral Rights in Enforcing Allied Plan

The French government transmitted the following message through the American ambassador:

"Paris, March 14, 1915.
"French government replies as follows: 'In a letter dated March 7, your excellency was good enough to draw my

attention to the views of the government of the United States regarding the recent communications from the French and British governments concerning a restriction to be laid upon commerce with Germany. According to your excellency's letter, the declaration made by the allied governments presents some uncertainty as regards its application, concerning which the government of the United States desires to be enlightened in order to determine what attitude it should take.

"At the same time your excellency notified me that while granting the possibility of using new methods of retaliation against the new use to which submarines have been put, the government of the United States was somewhat apprehensive that the allied belligerents might (if their action is to be construed as constituting a blockade) capture in waters near America any ships which might have escaped the cruisers patrolling European waters.

"Safeguarding Neutrals
"In acknowledging receipt of your excellency's communication, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the republic has not failed to consider this point as presented by the government of the United States, and I beg to specify clearly the conditions of application, as far as my government is concerned, of the declaration of the allied governments.

"As well set forth by the federal government, the old methods of blockade cannot be entirely adhered to in view of the use Germany has made of her submarines, and also by reason of the geographical situation of that country.

"In answer to the challenge to the neutrals, as well as to its own adversaries, contained in the declaration by which the German imperial government stated that it considered the seas surrounding Great Britain and the French coast on the channel as a military zone, and warned neutral vessels not to enter the same on account of the danger they would run, the allied governments have been obliged to examine what measures they could adopt to interrupt all maritime communication with the German empire and thus keep it blocked by the naval power of the two Allies, at the same time, however, safeguarding, as much as possible the legitimate interests of neutral powers and respecting the laws of humanity which no crime of their enemy will induce them to violate.

"Only in Case of Contraband
"The government of the republic, therefore, reserves to itself the right of bringing into a French or allied port ships carrying a cargo presumed to be of German origin, destination or ownership, but it will not go to the length of seizing any neutral ship, except in case of contraband.

"The discharged cargo shall not be confiscated. In the event of a neutral proving his lawful ownership of merchandise destined to Germany, he shall be entirely free to dispose of same, subject to certain conditions. In case the owner of the goods is a German, they shall simply be sequestered during the war.

"Merchandise of enemy origin shall only be sequestered when it is at the same time the property of an enemy. Merchandise belonging to neutrals shall be held at the disposal of its owner, to be returned to the port of departure.

"As your excellency will observe, these measures, while depriving the enemy of important resources, respect the rights of neutrals, and will not in any way jeopardize private property, as even the enemy owner will only suffer from the suspension of the enjoyment of his rights during term of hostilities.

"Sentence Within Eight Days
"The government of the republic, being desirous of allowing neutrals every facility to enforce their claims (here occurred an undecipherable group of words) give the prize court (an independent tribunal) cognizance of these questions, and in order to give the neutrals as little trouble as possible it has specified that the prize court shall give sentence within eight days, counting from the date on which the case shall have been brought before it.

"I do not doubt, Mr. Ambassador, that the federal government, comparing on the one hand the unspeakable violence with which the German military government threatens neutrals, the criminal actions unknown in maritime annals already perpetrated against neutral property and ships and even against the lives of neutral subjects or citizens and, on the other hand, the measures adopted by the Allied governments of France and Great Britain, respecting the laws of humanity and the rights of individuals, will readily perceive that the latter have not overstepped their strict rights as belligerents.

"Finally, I am anxious to assure you that it is not and it has never been, the intention of the government of the republic to extend the action of its cruisers against enemy merchandise beyond European seas, the Mediterranean included.

"SHARP."

Great Britain Says First Aim in Her Plans Was to Regard Rights of Neutrals

The reply from the British government, transmitted by the American ambassador at London to the secretary of state, was as follows:

London, March 15, 1915.
Following is the full text of a note dated today, and an order-in-council, I have just received from Grey:

"1. His majesty's government have had under careful consideration the inquiries which, under instructions from your government, your excellency ad-

dress to me on the 8th instant regarding the scope and mode of application of the measures, foreshadowed in the British and French declarations of the 1st of March, for restricting the trade of Germany.

"Your excellency explained and illustrated by reference to certain contingencies the difficulty of the United States government in adopting a definite attitude toward these measures by reason of uncertainty regarding their bearing upon the commerce of neutral countries.

"Wide Discretion Offered
"2. I can at once assure your excellency that, subject to the paramount necessity of restricting German trade, his majesty's government have made their first aim to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce. From the accompanying copy of the order in council, which is to be published today, you will observe that a wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order.

"I apprehend that the perplexity to which your excellency refers will for the most part be dissipated by the perusal of this document and that it is only necessary for me to add certain explanatory observations.

"3. The effect of the order in council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government. The extent to which those powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the government and the decisions of the authorities specially charged with the

duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes, according to the merits of each case.

"Necessity of Despatch
"The United States government may rest assured that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany.

"4. His majesty's government has felt most reluctant at the moment of initiating a policy of blockade to exact from neutral ships all the penalties attaching to a breach of blockade. In their desire to alleviate the burden which the existence of a state of war at sea must inevitably impose on neutral sea-borne commerce, they declare their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents have always claimed in respect of breaches of blockade. They restrict their claim to the stopping of cargoes destined for or coming from enemy's territory.

"5. As regards cotton, full particulars of the arrangements contemplated have already been explained. It will be admitted that every possible regard has been had to the legitimate interests of the American cotton trade.

"6. Finally, in reply to the penultimate paragraph of your excellency's note, I have the honor to state that it is not intended to interfere with neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of non-contraband nature outside European waters, including the Mediterranean.

"Sir Edward Grey's note concludes with the quotation in full of the order-in-council, as heretofore published.

Supreme Court Hears Arguments on Redistricting

Before the full bench of the supreme judicial court Wednesday arguments were made on the petition of John I. Fitzgerald against James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, and the city council, wherein, Fitzgerald seeks to have the court quash the proceedings of the city council relating to the redistricting of Boston into 28 wards under the provision of chapter 630 of the acts of 1914.

The petitioner claims that the redistricting is illegal and void because the act was not approved by the mayor of Boston before the first day of January, 1915, nor had 15 days elapsed since the passage of the order by the city council, in which the mayor had not returned the order with his objections thereto in writing. It is also claimed that the boundaries of the wards are not so arranged "that the wards shall contain, as nearly as can be ascertained and as may be consistent with well defined limits to each ward an equal number of voters."

Mayor Curley, acting under advice of Corporation Counsel Sullivan, takes the ground that he is not a proper party to the petition for certiorari; that the order did not require his approval, nor was it a subject of veto; that the making of the division of the city of Boston into wards was a ministerial duty performed by the city council, as agents of the commonwealth, by direction of the Legislature, and is not subject to review on certiorari; that the making of such division was an act done in the exercise of the discretion of the city council, and is not subject to judicial review.

Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution held their annual convention in Lorimer hall Wednesday, and Mrs. Ethel K. Bolton of Brookline was reelected state regent. It was reported that the organization had given \$400 to the Red Cross and 2253 articles.

Other officers elected follow: Mrs. Annie M. Nye Smith, vice-regent; Mrs. Caroline F. Woodbury of Allston, recording secretary; Mrs. Ella J. Prescott of Winter Hill, corresponding secretary; Miss Clara J. Coburn of Newton, treasurer; Miss Mary A. Todd of Lynn, registrar; Mrs. Mae M. Buckley of Dorchester, librarian; Mrs. Katherine L. Dakin of Somerville, historian; Miss Mary E. Stanley of Salem, Miss Cora E. Pierce of Fitchburg, Mrs. Susan M. Plummer of Lynn, Mrs. Emily F. Hill of Salem, counselors; Mrs. George L. Parker, delegate to the advisory committee; Mrs. Henry G. Weston, legislative delegate, and Mrs. J. P. Clapp, chairman of the peace committee.

WABASH R. R. FREIGHT EXCESS SUITS FILED

ST. LOUIS—One hundred and sixty-two shippers, alleging claims aggregating \$345,597 against the Wabash Railroad Company, for alleged excess freight charges, filed separate petitions in the United States district court yesterday, asking to be made preferred creditors of the road. The claims range in amounts from \$80 to \$24,700, it is reported in the Globe-Democrat, and are for a period from 1905, when the "maximum freight rate law" became effective, until 1911, when the road was placed in the hands of receivers.

QUINCY Y. M. C. A. MAN RESIGNS

QUINCY, Mass.—The directors of the Quincy Y. M. C. A. Wednesday accepted the resignation of Secretary R. Fitch Bromley, who will leave here May 1.

THOUSANDS VIEW LONG PARADE ON EVACUATION DAY

Governor and Mayor Join in Hearty Applause for Popular Coast Artillery Corps

Upwards of 100,000 persons, it is estimated, viewed the Evacuation day parade in South Boston yesterday, when military and civic organizations had 14,000 men in line. Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and other state and city officials reviewed the procession.

One of the heartily applauded features was the coast artillery corps in their new uniforms and service equipment. A large section of the parade was provided by Massachusetts volunteer militia, led by the Ninth Regiment band. The high school cadets and the bluejackets from the navy yard with their marine band proved popular with the crowds.

A successful open-air rally in the interests of women's suffrage was held last evening at the corner of Dorchester avenue and Broadway, South Boston, by the Political Equality Union, at which Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald was a principal speaker.

HOW THE WOMEN ARE IMPROVING THE NEWSPAPER

That the great change for the better now taking place in the newspaper world can be hastened by the women was emphasized by Richard Waldo of New York of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in an address on "The New Woman and the Newspaper," at the luncheon of the Boston Women's Publicity Club yesterday at Hotel Thorndike.

"It lies within the power of women," he declared, "to shape the newspaper policies of the nation during the next decade by putting before editors ideas they wish discussed, by checking up and notifying newspapers of inaccuracies in the news, and by reporting to them advertisements which they find unreliable. As yet women are doing practically nothing along these lines. If they seize their opportunity they may share with men the privilege of building the ideal newspaper."

"Publicity Methods in the Courts of Europe" were described by Mrs. Mary Hanchett Stone.

RADCLIFFE CLUBS GIVE CONCERT

The joint concert of the Radcliffe Glee and Mandolin Clubs was held last evening in Agassiz House theater. The Glee Club was led by Helen Hastings '16 and the Mandolin Club by Ruth MacCarthy '15. The clubs were assisted by Mrs. Laura Comstock Littlefield, soprano, accompanied by Dr. Davison.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

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PAN-AMERICAN IDEALISM SAID TO ASSUME FORM

Ignorance of True Conditions Blamed for Past Misconceptions Between United States and Nations South of Panama

SANTIAGO, Chile.—In a recent discussion of the relations of the South American nations with the United States, Leopoldo Grahame, considered one of the best informed writers on affairs in the southern countries, and at one time the editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, said that it is a fundamental mistake to suppose that friendship with one nation implies the estrangement of another.

Mr. Grahame, who also is known as collaborator with former President Reyes of Colombia, in the latter's book on the Americas, holds that the specific character of international relations differs according to traditions and antecedents of the people and to the material factors in their intercourse.

"The Latin republics," says Mr. Grahame, "while indebted to a heroic generation of their own race for their emancipation from the yoke of colonial servitude, owe the firm establishment and maintenance of their justly-claimed independence to the sympathies and active support of the people and early governments of the United States who initiated the policy which has made this country the champion of sovereign rights throughout the American continent, and the guide of the younger nations in the evolution of their political conceptions and aspirations."

Those nations, according to Mr. Grahame, recognize the help thus extended to them in their struggles for freedom and organic constitution; and they also recognize that in safeguarding American independence from possible foreign foes, the United States never has encroached upon their individual liberty. Therefore, he claims, all the antecedents and all the traditions impel a sincere desire on their part for the development of American unity, by harmony of thought and of action with the great representative of continental integrity.

"The causes which have chiefly operated to restrict the social and commercial intercourse of the southern countries with the United States," Mr. Grahame says, "are the difficulties of distance and the lack of direct means of communication, but above all, a mutual want of knowledge of the conditions, of the desires, and of the widely divergent racial characteristics of the people respectively inhabiting the two divisions of the continent. It is this ignorance of the essential conditions, prevailing throughout America, to international misunderstandings, that has led to misconceptions, and to doubts and suspicions, which have militated against an extension of commercial and friendly relations, so necessary to the welfare of the entire continent."

It is claimed by this writer that, warm-hearted, impulsive and eager for political emancipation, South Americans have invariably subordinated material advantage to social and intellectual development. He affirms that the basic conditions of all the republics are identical; that the solid advance which has been made by Argentina, Brazil and Chile will assuredly be repeated in the republics of lesser importance, in a degree corresponding to their opportunities, their geographical situation and the extent of their resources.

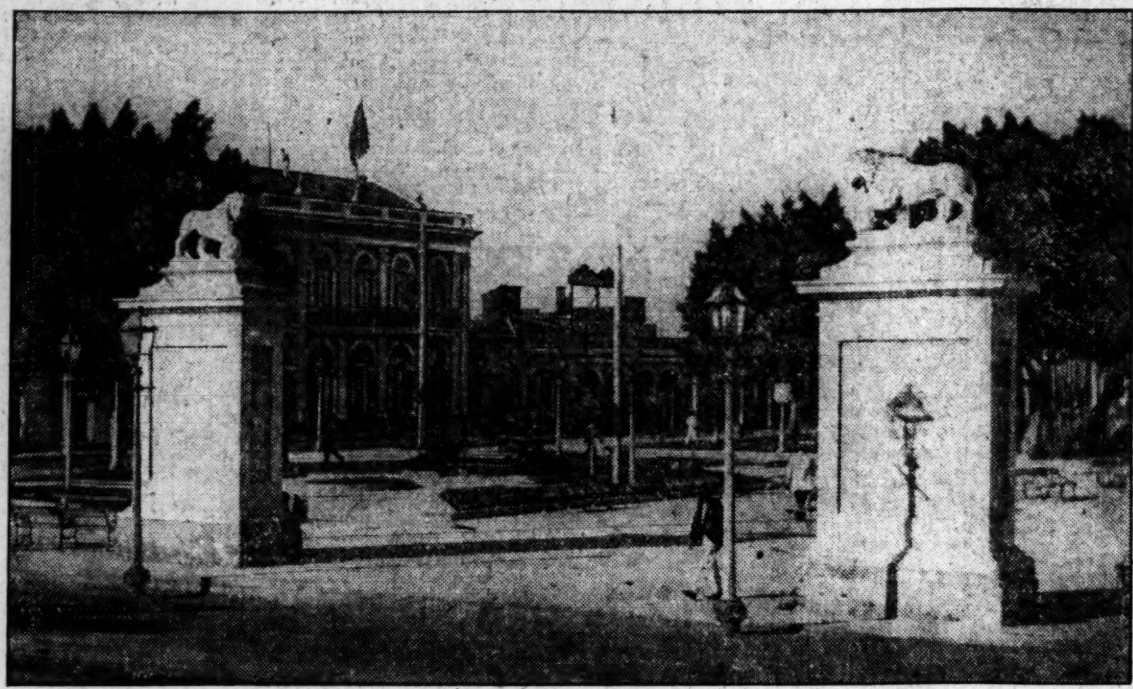
"All of those countries have suffered and have had their national forces weakened by the many uprisings which followed their liberation," Mr. Grahame continues, "but most of them have realized the necessity for discarding their factional colors, and under a common flag to unite in diverting their energies from the revolutionary, to the more beneficial course of developing their national industries, of advancing their intellectual movements and of directing their legislation toward securing freedom and the highest form of protection for the interests of those who inhabit their territories."

RULES FOR YACHTS IN PANAMA CANAL

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Inquiry has been received from the International Society of Travel and Adventure, San Francisco, as to the cost of taking small pleasure yachts, of from 10 to 40 tons burden, through the canal, and as to the possibility of reducing the cost by lashing a number of small craft together for towing. The society has been advised that tolls will be charged according to the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama canal; that motor-driven small craft will not need to be towed, and that it is entirely practicable to lash a number of small craft together for towing and thus reduce the towing cost of tug service being thus divided among a number of vessels.

Several cruising yachts, including both steam and sailing vessels, have passed through the canal, and it is probable that this will become a favorite route for cruises, on account of the many attractions it offers.

U. S. OFFICIAL LEAVES CHILE VALPARAISO, Chile.—After years of residence here United States Consul General A. A. Winslow has gone to his new post in New Zealand. Mr. Winslow now is making a tour of the United States.



Entrance to Central park in Cienfuegos, Cuba, Spanish Club at left

RECENT CRISIS IN ARGENTINA A TOPIC FOR STUDY

Authority on Finance Matters Tells in Detail of Causes That Led to Conditions—Land Speculation Overdone

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Emilio Hansen, who is acknowledged to be an authority in matters of finance, has published a "Critical Study of the Financial Measures of the Argentine Government," adopted in August last in consequence of the financial crisis, which was intensified by the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The crisis, Mr. Hansen writes, commenced last year and was produced by excessive and unmeasured speculation in land, which raised the prices of it to a fictitious height.

This did not lead to any important restriction of credit by the banks, that might have checked the speculation, which had begun in 1904 but was lessened by a slight crisis in 1905. It recommenced, however, in 1907, after the crisis occurred in the United States. The banks, the loan companies and private capitalists facilitated the inflation of the prices of land by accepting and acting upon unmeasured valuations as the basis of credit. "Stockowners, agriculturists and proprietors of landed property represent forms of responsibility apt for moderate banking credit," Mr. Hansen says, "but in a good banking system the seat of the action is the discount of the commercial bill, for it represents a certain quantity of matters of consumption, of which there is an infinite variety, and the terms and means by which they become absorbed by the definite consumer are not less varied. The 'pagare' of the miller for wheat or of the 'corralero' for lumber represents a consumption less direct and immediate than that of the baker for bread, but all these coincide in that the finality of the transaction is the consumption definitively and in small quantities according to the capacity of individuals and of individual users."

Situation World-Wide

"The money advanced by the bank in discounts of this kind will soon be returned, because the consumption never ceases. The matters represented are acquired in order to be consumed and not to be held."

"The loan on mobility property occupies a situation much less advantageous in the rotation of credit, because the monetary volume is reduced by the diminution of its value; the commerce in such property represents only a chain of credit, in which things pass from hand to hand, without definitive consumption. In a prosperous situation this rotation is maintained without difficulty, but when a perturbation occurs the activity of the movement is affected immediately and may arrive at complete paralysis. This is what happened in the United States in 1907 and it is today a world-wide situation, in which £30,000,000 sterling are concerned. In our banking system these cardinal points have not been observed. The commerce of pledging mobility property has not attained a great development, for want of matter, but the loan on a single signature, that is to say, personal credit, has become the principal part of discount operations. The merchant asks for the discount of his own bill at 90 or 180 days, say for \$50,000, and also to be allowed to overdraw for \$25,000 more, and he meets the obligations when due and the next day obtains a renewal of them."

Withdrawing Deposits

This was the situation on July 31, when there was a large withdrawal of deposits from the German and French banks; the withdrawals were more serious on the following day and the depositors in other banks began to show signs of trepidation, but it was a Saturday and the banks closed at 12 o'clock. On Sunday, Aug. 2 (telegrams having communicated the commencement of the war in Europe), the executive power

adopted the prudent measure of declaring a holiday during the week for the banks, the Bolsa and the Caja de Conversion. This was followed on Aug. 5 by sending bills to Congress for establishing moratoria for 30 days for 80 per cent of all obligations, for suspending the delivery of gold by the Caja de Conversion, for prohibiting the exportation of gold and for permitting the Bank of the Nation to mobilize the conversion fund of \$30,000,000 gold, which it held in deposit on account of the nation. The conversion office was authorized, with the consent of the executive power, to redempt bills discounted by the Bank of the Nation.

Relief Measures

Another bill empowered the executive to receive in the Argentine legations the gold deposited by merchants and banks, the government giving the Bank of the Nation bonds for the equivalent of the deposits to be delivered to the Caja in exchange for paper money to be distributed among the persons entitled. All these laws, and others making their provisions more clear, were passed by Congress and they are still in force, with the exception of that which declared the moratoria.

The law No. 9480, relating to the deposit of gold in the legations, is being acted upon, and a considerable amount of gold has been received by them, the bonds have been delivered to the Caja, and the paper money in circulation has been increased correspondingly. The regulations decreed for the execution of this law provide that the bonds shall be canceled by the delivery of the gold which they represent during the suspension of the conversion law, and that when the normal operations of the Caja have been renewed they may be withdrawn, wholly or in part, by equivalent amounts in paper money delivered by the Bank of the Nation by order of the ministry of finance.

OAXACA PLANS INDEPENDENT MONEY SYSTEM

Paper and Coins to Be Issued in Total Amount of Million Pesos—Shortage of Change

MEXICO CITY.—That the state of Oaxaca is soon to have a system of paper and metallic money of its own, independent of the systems of the rest of the republic, is the information received in this city. The paper tender will consist, according to these advances, of "bonos" or "obligaciones provisionales" of 10 pesos, five pesos and one peso denomination, and their total amount will be 1,000,000 pesos. The coins to be minted and put into circulation will be for the value of one peso, 50 centavos and 20 centavos, for the silver ones, and the bronze coins will be for the value of 10 centavos, five centavos and one centavo. Their total amount could not be learned from the information received here.

The new Oaxaca pesos will be of silver heavily alloyed with copper, and will have a weight of 25 grams each. All the coins will be stamped on one side "E. L. y S. de Oax." ("Estado Libre y Soberano de Oaxaca") and on the reverse will have, beside the words indicating their value, the words "moneda provisional." The Oaxaca "bonos" likewise will be marked "Estado Libre y Soberano de Oaxaca," and the obligation for their payment will devolve solely upon the state treasury.

Persons just arrived from the state of Oaxaca say that the situation there as regards small change is even worse, if possible, than it is in this capital. Nearly all the notes in circulation are said to be Constitutional paper for the value of 50 and 100 pesos, and there are exceedingly few small notes or coins in circulation. Persons making purchases of less than 10 pesos usually accept vales or some form of merchandise in lieu of the change that was coming to them, and bartering has become very common.

In regard to the reasons for the state of Oaxaca issuing "bonos" and the silver and bronze coins, the travelers state that the object of this is twofold. The shortage of change is to be overcome as far as possible and the "bonos" are designed not only for this purpose but also that the military forces of the state may be strengthened and put on a new basis with their proceeds.

CUBA PLANS A LARGE ISSUE OF NATIONAL COINS

Money of Foreign Denomination to Be Replaced Soon—Mining Interests in the Island Are Stirred to Greater Activity

HAVANA, Cuba.—Preparations for the issue of more silver coins of Cuban denomination are progressing, and it is expected that before long the national money will entirely replace the coins of the various nations now in circulation. It is thought by many bankers that the plan for the new coinage will provide an increased market for silver. At least 4,000,000 ounces of this metal will be required for the silver coins already contracted for.

There appears to be a general awakening to the possibilities of extending mining operations throughout the island. It is announced that a new copper mining company is about to begin operations in the province of Pinar del Rio. The concern is to be known as the Cuprifera Pinarana, and it has a capital of \$750,000. The district to be worked is that comprised by the mines Santa Nicolosa, Santa Victoria and San Jose, and includes 391 hectares of land.

Senor Ricardo Fernandez is president of the new corporation. It is planned to employ several hundred workmen at the start. A short branch railroad is to be built, to connect the mines with the main line, and the hope is expressed that the economic question in that part of the province of Pinar will be solved largely as a result of the impending enterprise.

Cuba's mineral resources have been a matter of general knowledge for many years, and while considerable mining has been undertaken in certain parts of the island, other sections known to be rich in copper and iron have been scarcely touched. The most important recent development is the acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Company of an iron ore deposit occupying an area of about 900 acres, lying 12 miles to the east of Santiago. Measurements by mining experts give the contents of the ore beds as 75,000,000 tons.

The first shipment of iron ore from Cuba was made in 1884, amounting to 25,000 tons. The annual production is now more than 1,000,000 tons, approximately \$5,000,000 in value. It is estimated that the American investments in iron mines in Cuba amount to at least \$20,000,000.

Manganese, a material essential to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, is found in large quantities in the mountain range running between Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo. Attention was first called to the deposits shortly before the Spanish-American war, and several companies were formed to exploit them.

The manganese deposits of Cuba usually occur in limestone and sandstone, associated with a secondary silica called Jasper. The ore is not in large bodies, but in small pockets, irregularly scattered, deposits varying in size from a pebble to masses that weigh several hundred tons. Manganese also is found in the form of wash earth, which is the result of decomposition of the original ore-bearing rock.

As for copper, it is known that Cuba is especially rich in this mineral. One company in a recent year took out 60,000 tons. Previous to 1830, the only copper properties that were worked were those of El Cobre. About that time deposits were discovered in numerous parts of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara and Matanzas. About \$80,000,000 worth of copper ore has been taken from El Cobre between 1830 and 1868. At the close of this period the mine owners became involved in litigation, and when they lost their case the railroad on which they depended for transporting their product also was taken from them.

OIL IN ARGENTINA BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Recent investigations by Dr. Guido Bonarelli, the government geologist, confirm the report that northern Argentina may prove an oil country on a considerable scale.

BOLIVIAN TIN INTERESTS ARE AIDED BY BANKS

S. I. Patino, Wealthy Mine Owner, Said to Have Yielded in Land Dispute—Labor Pledge as Result of Shutdowns

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—If correct, the report that the Patino interests and the Estanifera de Llagagua Company have come to some agreement in regard to disputed tin land is one of the best pieces of news received in the local mining world for many months. Senor S. I. Patino, who is one of the wealthiest men in Bolivia, has claimed an important piece of land to be part of his possessions connected with the Uncia mines. The Llagagua company likewise claimed ownership. Many lawsuits have been engaged in over this ground in the last four years.

The war abroad has affected the tin industry in various ways. Some operators, among whom are Senor Patino, made use of the plentiful supply of cheap labor to increase their productions, since it was found that the ore could be shipped to England. All the concentrates from the Uncia and Huanuni mines used to go to Hamburg, and great quantities are thought to be on German ships tied up in neutral ports. At present confidence is returning as to the future of the tin market, as several lots of Bolivian concentrates that were stored in Liverpool have been sold to smelters at better prices than anticipated, and representative foreign firms again are making or renewing consignment contracts with the mines, shipping the concentrates to England. Still, the situation is far from wholly satisfactory, for the tin is not readily sold, but is stored in Europe to abide its time of selling.

When Bolivia was confronted with the situation growing out of the war it was fortunate that the government, in cooperation with the four local banks, Banco Nacional de Bolivia, Banco de la Nacion Boliviana, Banco Francisco Argandoña and Banco Mercantil, arranged that mines which were in financial difficulties could be financed by one of these institutions in proportion to their output. Senor Patino, whose Uncia and Huanuni mines produce more than 30 per cent of the whole tin output of Bolivia, is the owner of the Banco Mercantil, and among those who have reason to be gratified because of assistance rendered them are some of Senor Patino's most prominent rivals in business.

There is one factor in Bolivian mining that has caused a good deal of trouble to the tin interests in the past, namely the scarcity of labor and the rivalry of companies to get sufficient workers. This condition at one time led to a marked increase in wages, but did not induce the people to improve their standard of living. Now workers are available in any number, and the concerns that are kept going no longer feel the inconvenience of labor shortage.

The press has discussed fully the possibilities of Bolivia attending to its own smelting. One of the arguments used against this has been that the principal mine owner in Potosi, Louis Soux, smelted his concentrates in water-jacket blast furnaces until 1912, the year the railroad was completed from Rio Mulato to Potosi. From that time on he found it more profitable to ship his concentrates to Europe for smelting.

Some smelting is going on here while the war continues, but it is believed that as soon as shipping is entirely free the customary method of sending the concentrates abroad will prevail.

BALBOA SHOPS FIND NEED FOR MORE MECHANICS

BALBOA, C. Z.—On account of increased work at Balboa shops, the force has been increased by the following, requisitioned from the United States: Twenty machinists (marine), 10 boiler-makers, 10 car repairers (wood), five car repairers (steel), six riveters, five shipwrights, and one diver, a total of 57 gold employees. This increase has been made necessary by the great amount of repair work needed on railroad and dredging equipment, which, in turn, has resulted from the requirement of a considerable part of the equipment and the consequent heavier service required of that still in use.

The force of the mechanical division, not including the new men mentioned above, is 2477, distributed as follows:

Balboa shops.....	556	970
Dry dock shops.....	36	344
Paraiso shops.....	105	231
Cristobal roundhouse.....	11	40
Miscellaneous.....	32	92

Total..... 800 1,677

There were employed by the mechanical division on June 30, 1914, 942 gold and 2452 silver employees; on July 1, 1913, it was 974 gold and 2360 silver. In other words, the force has decreased about 25 per cent from the requirements of the two years past.

GUAYAQUIL'S NEW LIBRARY GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—The new municipal library and museum is being constructed in the renaissance style of architecture, and will be one of the finest buildings in this city.

SPECIAL ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR PANAMA OPENING

Isthmian Republic Furnishes Them for Zone and Has Eight Kinds on Sale

BALBOA, C. Z.—Postage stamps of a special issue, commemorative of the opening of the Panama canal, have been placed on sale at the Canal Zone post-offices. These stamps are part of the special 1915 issue of the Republic of Panama.

In accordance with the executive order of Dec. 3, 1904, the government of Panama furnishes the stamps for the Canal Zone postal service and receives for them 40 per cent of the face value. The government of Panama ordered and placed on sale eight kinds of stamps, aggregating 7,500,000 pieces, of which the Canal Zone postal service requested an issue of 350,000 surcharged "Canal Zone."

These 350,000 stamps, consisting of 100,000 each of one, two, and five cent stamps, and 50,000 10-cent stamps, have been distributed among the Canal Zone postoffices in proportion to their stamp sales for the month of January, 1915. Steps have been taken to prevent collectors from purchasing more than 100 stamps of each variety and to see that every one is given an equal chance to buy them.

The stamps are about three and one half centimeters in length by two and one half in width. The one-cent stamps are green and the design shows a relief map of the Panama canal. The two-cent stamps are red, with a picture of Balboa "taking possession" of the Pacific ocean. The five-cent stamps, blue, bear a picture of Gatun locks, looking upward from the north end and showing the three levels. The 10-cent stamps, which are orange, show Culebra Cut near the Empire suspension bridge, after the water had been let into the Cut but before the bridge had been removed.

TRADE NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—English exporting houses are maintaining larger staffs here, in order to keep intact their local commercial connections.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—The cacao freight rate from Guayaquil to New York is \$32.50, to Scandinavia and Holland \$36.49, and to other points in Europe \$31.63.

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—A company has been formed to manufacture paper pulp stock from henequen stalks and waste. A machine has been invented for that purpose.

ROSARIO, A. R.—Inasmuch as freight is collected here according to cubic measurement, it is important that furniture for this market should come in what is termed the "knockdown" state.

PARA, Brazil.—There is a present demand for canned goods, lard, flour, potatoes, condensed milk, paper, ink, shoe findings, automobile tires, oilcloth, cardboard and coal.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Costa Rican timber is well suited to furniture making. The woods are mostly cedar, mahogany and ceiba. The mills use mostly American machinery.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil.—Pernambuco is served by five submarine cables, three to Europe, one to the north and one to southern Brazil. It is the first port touched by the big liners from the United States.

BUENOS AIRES AND ASUNCION DRAW NEARER

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The only railroad in this republic is the Paraguay Central Railway, controlled by an English company. This railroad extends from Asuncion via Paraguari, Villa Rica and Borja to Villa Encarnacion, on the Parana river, a distance of 232 miles. A car ferry was placed in service in October, 1913, between the latter point and Posadas, Argentina, the terminus of the Argentine Northeastern Railway. The gauge of the Paraguay Central Railway has been changed to a gauge similar to that of the Argentine system, and, together with the latter and the Entre Rios railways, it now forms an important trunk line instead of a purely local road, isolated from all other railroad connections. By the completion of this rail line the time consumed in making the trip from Asuncion to Buenos Aires has been reduced from five days to 54 hours.

BRAZIL OFFERS A BIG FIELD TO THE COLPORTEUR

Distributors of Evangelical Literature Report Progress in Making Native Population Receptive—Brazilians Active

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Without causing any stir, the work of the two evangelical distributing organizations in Brazil, the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society, is going steadily forward.

With Portuguese, the language of this republic, Bibles in that tongue are sold in largest numbers. Some Spanish-printed Bibles are sold in the larger cities and on the frontiers of Uruguay and Argentina. The English-speaking colonies are not large; there are only about 5000 English-speaking people in Rio de Janeiro. There is a fair sale of German Bibles in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Parana, where there is a large German population.

The British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society have central agencies in this city, and have sub-agencies and colporteurs to carry on the work of distribution of the books in various languages through the republic. The sales at the central distributing depots and at the branches amount to about 100,000 annually, including whole Bibles, new Testaments, and separate books.

These two Bible societies, the main sources of such supply for the entire country, have their Bibles printed in London and New York, with occasional small shipments from Lisbon, Paris and Rome. The demand for large family and pulpit Bibles is relatively small.

With a population of 22,000,000, Brazil, according to the Rev. H. C. Tucker, agency secretary of the American Bible Society stationed in this city, now makes an increasing demand on evangelical labor. One colporteur writes, "In my short experience I have never had anything similar to this trip of about seven weeks. We scattered 129 Bibles, 242 Testaments and 200 gospels. During the trip we visited the village of Campestre, where the Gospel ordinarily makes no headway; yet in a short time we sold 23 Bibles and Testaments, and could have sold more, but our stock of Bibles ran out."

Among native Brazilians whom Mr. Tucker mentions as specially active in Bible work are Joao Ribeiro, Augusto Dutra Pereira, Cazzolino Giuseppe, Candido da Costa, Manoel Canuto Alves and Teophilo R. de Castro. These men, he says, together with native and foreign women workers, are doing their work quietly, but so effectively that a greatly improved condition is expected before long through the activity of the American Bible Society in this section of South America.



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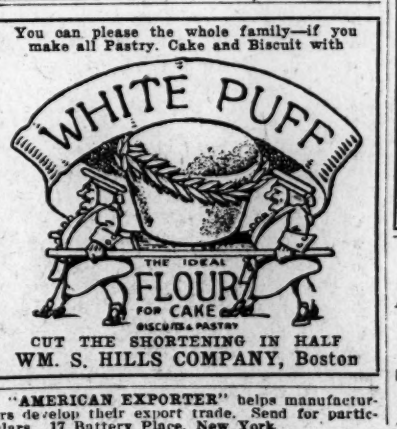
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UNIFORM TEXT BOOK QUESTION IN LEGISLATURE

Two Committees Taking Opposite Sides on Resolve for Investigation of the Subject to Carry Contest to House Floor

Two committees of the Massachusetts Legislature, which took opposite sides on the resolve for an investigation relative to uniform textbooks in the public schools, are to carry their contest to the floor of the House today.

The question for the House members to decide is whether they will accept the report of the education committee in favor of the investigation or that of the ways and means committee that the resolve be rejected.

The resolve was presented on petition of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the board of education be and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report with recommendations upon the following matters:

1. The feasibility and desirability of uniform textbooks as a means to uniform method of teaching throughout the commonwealth.

2. Whether the commonwealth ought to compile its own textbooks, in whole or in part.

3. Whether the commonwealth ought to print and publish its own textbooks, in whole or in part; and if so, whether textbooks so published ought to be copyrighted in the name of the commonwealth.

4. If the commonwealth shall publish textbooks, should the use of such books be made obligatory in all towns and cities.

Initiative Bill Rejected

Without debate, the Senate late yesterday rejected two bills for the initiative and referendum which the previous day had been substituted, also without debate, for adverse committee reports. On rejection of the first of these measures there was a rising vote on which 10 supported the bill and 17 were recorded in opposition. A voice vote sufficed to reject the second measure.

The debate on Mayor Curley's bills for the widening of Exchange, Arch and Chauncy streets was postponed until today.

Reconsideration of the bill to allow assistant clerks of courts to act as clerks pro tem was refused, 10 to 10.

The resolve for an investigation by the probation commission of the juvenile law, with a view to securing more cooperation with parents, passed the Senate without debate. It now goes to the House.

Senator Doyle secured substitution for an adverse report of the bill to reimburse New Bedford and Fairhaven for money advanced to meet a deficit arising under the law relating to shell fisheries. On motion of Senator Clark, the rules were suspended to admit a petition to appropriate \$8000 for improving the Neponset river.

Blue Sky Bill Loses

After considerable debate in the House during which Representative Caro of Chelsea sought in vain for postponement, the so-called "blue sky" bill, which provides for the licensing of stock brokers and the certification by the state of securities offered for sale, was defeated in the House by a vote of 38 to 68.

The bill was opposed by Representatives Wilson of Boston and Pfeiffer of Bedford, and favored by Representative Caro. Without debate, the House passed the bill allowing the dismissal of "frivolous" appeals from final decrees in equity and probate. It has already passed the upper branch. The object of the measure is to expedite business before the courts by checking useless appeals and consequent litigation.

At the afternoon session these additional reports were received in the House: Harbors and public lands—Next General Court on bill providing for the improvement of the Merrimack river.

Metropolitan affairs—A bill appropriating \$30,000 for the construction of a concrete bulkhead or retaining wall for the protection of the Revere beach reservation, and a bill appropriating \$6000 for similar work at Nantasket beach reservation.

Judiciary—Leave to withdraw on bill to define the liabilities of voluntary associations and of holders of their certificates; leave to withdraw on bills to prohibit sales of real estate by means of picture puzzle contests and other similar methods.

Committee Reports

The following committee reports were received in the Senate:

Municipal finance—A bill to authorize New Bedford to borrow \$50,000 for a new fire station.

Ways and Means—Reference to the next General Court of the bill to provide for the preparation and publication of a second supplement of the revised laws; no legislation necessary on a resolve establishing a commission on the unemployed, as a similar resolve had been already reported by the committee.

The ways and means committee heard John A. Kellier and Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick yesterday, in favor of the resolve appropriating \$800,000 for the building of a wing on the west side of the State House.

The graduating class of the Lincoln grammar school of Melrose visited the State House yesterday under the escort of Representative Harry C. Woodill of that city.

Governor Walsh has signed the bill to repeal the law requiring coal dealers to be licensed by the state.

In the House today, the committee on roads and bridges reported a resolve au-

thorizing the highway commission to make an investigation, and to report to the next General Court, as to the feasibility of so constructing state highways that a space for horse-drawn vehicles may be reserved at either side, the idea of the proponents of the proposition being that such a reservation would tend to prevent the falling of horses which is now so frequent an occurrence on state highways. Representatives McKenzie of Foxborough and Clapp of Norfolk dissent.

Other committee reports filed today were:

Water Supply—A bill authorizing the town of Stoughton to supply water in the town of Sharon.

Harbors and Public Lands—Bills providing for changes in the atlas sheets comprising the topographical map of Massachusetts and the publication and sale of corrected sheets, and to provide for the establishment of triangulation points and stations and the preparation of sectional plans in connection with the topographical survey.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill providing that there shall be but one liquor license, in license communities, for each 1500 of population.

Social Welfare—Leave to withdraw on bill providing that children less than 16 years of age shall not be allowed to work more than five hours per day.

Banks and Banking—Leave to withdraw on bill prohibiting loans by savings banks to firms or corporations in which their officers are interested.

Taxation—Ought to be adopted on the order requesting the opinion of the justices of the supreme court as to the authority of the General Court to enact certain changes in the taxation system.

TIME-SAVING PLAN FOR LEGISLATIVE VOTES ADVOCATED

Electrical Apparatus to Get Count of Either House in One Minute Explained to Committee

A hearing was held by the legislative committee on rules at the State House today on the petition of Lewis L. Wadsworth for legislation to provide for installation of an electrical apparatus by means of which a complete record of all the votes of the Legislature or of either house may be taken in one minute and the whole vote totaled in six minutes, at a cost estimated at about \$20,000.

Representative Winfield F. Prime of Winchester introduced the bill and those in favor were Frank Dyer, Montclair, N. J., the inventor, and Maj. Guy Murdock of Boston, an attorney. Representative James M. Lyle of Gloucester was opposed.

Representative Prime pointed to the fact that a mechanical device, such as was proposed for recording votes, would be a great time-saver. He said that during the present session the House of Representatives has held 204 roll-calls, which have consumed 68 hours, equivalent to 8½ days of eight hours each for each individual member, and for the 240 members these roll-calls have consumed just 2040 days of eight hours each.

Mr. Dyer said that the electrical device proposed for installation was patented by him in 1902 and the matter of introducing it in the national congress was considered by the then Speaker Reed of the United States House of Representatives.

The question of its installation was brought favorably before the national House this year by Mr. Lloyd of Virginia but at the proposal of Mr. Mann the matter was deferred until the next session.

Mr. Dyer explained the workings of his voting machine, which he likened to a typewriter. A transmitter on each member's desk, according to his apparatus, is controlled by an individual key, and as soon as the "ayes" and "noes" are recorded individually, the total vote is registered and printed almost simultaneously.

IOWA DEFEATS BILL TO REGULATE HEALING PRACTISE

DES MOINES, Iowa.—By a large majority, the Iowa House of Representatives has rejected a bill to subject all who practise "the art of healing" to examination and regulation by a board of medical doctors.

The bill originated with representatives of the medical profession, and was supported by the usual assertions that it would be a protection to the public.

But the actual nature of the measure, as designed to forbid others than the medical profession to minister to the sick, was shown before a legislative committee in the course of the hearing when opposition was aroused to the bill and resulted in its defeat.

BUFFALO GETS CATCHER ONSLOW

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Manager P. J. Donovan of the Buffalo International league team secured Catcher Onslow of the Providence club in the same league via the waiver route Wednesday. Onslow was originally with the Detroit club, but this year the contract tendered him called for a reduction in salary and Onslow refused to stand for the reduction. Waivers were asked upon him, in the expectation that a deal satisfactory to the player could be arranged whereby Onslow could go to Kansas City. Donovan, however, acting for the Buffalo club, refused to waive and secured Onslow, who caught nearly 100 games last year, fielding for .981 and hitting for .262.

FLOUR PRICES IN BOSTON ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER

Fluctuations in Wheat Market Are Declared to Be Responsible for Little Buying on the Part of Local Purchasers

Fluctuations of wheat reported from the Chicago and Minneapolis markets continue to be reflected in the local flour market, although a ten-cent drop in spring patents alone was reported today. Prices are firmer than a week ago, and buyers are meeting none but the most pressing orders. They show little desire to put in a large stock when prices drop slightly. Stocks about the city consequently are comparatively small, but apparently take care of the wants of buyers. Though the export demand for wheat continues heavy, flour exportation in the local market is slack.

Prices of spring patents made an advance of 35 to 55 cents in the past week; winter patents went up 15 to 25 cents on a barrel. But the market first advances and then reacts, making comparisons of little practical worth. Yesterday afternoon the local market was down a maximum of 10 cents from the prices of the previous day.

Minneapolis' trade patents held at \$8.10 a barrel in wood, with little activity. Winter wheat flours for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York and Illinois patents offered at \$7.20 to \$7.90 in wood. Kansas patents ranged from \$7 to \$8 in sacks, the higher figure being for fancy flours.

The volume of flour entering the city holds strong as compared with last year. A total of 39,454 barrels were received in the past week. This compares with 38,641 barrels the previous week and with 29,779 the same week of last year. The year's receipts aggregate 418,020 barrels against 372,891 last year in the corresponding period.

Facing the strong export demand the visible wheat supply in the United States fell off 2,335,000 bushels in the week, against a decrease of 2,025,000 the preceding week and 642,000 a year ago. The total visible supply last reported in the country aggregated 45,326,000 bushels. Last year the visible supply at this time was 56,348,000.

Nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat are being exported from the United States every day. A total of 9,500,000 bushels left in the past week, practically the same amount as the preceding week. Last year, however, the exportation in the corresponding week was only 4,440,000 bushels.

Argentine shipments for the week totaled 3,300,000 bushels against 5,192,000 the previous week and 1,776,000 last year.

GERMAN CONSUL DENIES DEALINGS IN SEATTLE CASE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Denying that he has had any dealings with John Murdock or any one else concerning work being done by the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, Dr. William Muller, German consul here, today said he expected his early release from technical arrest on a charge of conspiracy.

Dr. Muller and his secretary are charged with attempting to influence John Murdock to furnish them with information which was expected to substantiate the charge that the construction company is building submarine parts for the British government. John Murdock and a private detective were arrested and Murdock is held in \$1000 bail as the state's principal witness. He is said to have informed the authorities that he was negotiating for the delivery of certain information to the German consul when arrested.

Officials of the construction company deny they are building submarines and that John Murdock could have furnished Dr. Muller with information of any value to him.

NIGHT SCHOOL CHANGE IN WORCESTER AIMED

WORCESTER, Mass.—With the attendance of the night schools running only about 60 to 65 per cent, it is felt by several members of the school committee that better results in the way of attendance and work can be secured if there are four sessions a week, instead of five, and the school year increased from 23 to 29 weeks.

CANADA EXTENDS FREE LIST OTTAWA, Ont.—Modifications of the new Canadian tariff were announced by the government Wednesday. In his speech on the budget delivered a month ago, Finance Minister White applied customs charges of 7½ per cent, against all articles previously on the free list. He said Wednesday it has been decided to restore to the free list bananas, fertilizers, silk in the gum of spun silk, manuscripts and platinum.

INCOME TAX PLAN FAVORED

Indorsement was voted the proposed amendment to the constitution now before the Legislature, which provides that full power be given to the General Court to tax income, at a meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Vendome yesterday.

HIGH SCHOOL REDEDICATED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The reconstructed Northampton high school building was dedicated yesterday afternoon by appropriate exercises in the new hall.

NOMINATIONS FOR HARVARD UNION ELECTIONS MADE

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson Heads Ticket on Which an Election Is to Be Held April 1

Nominations for officers and committeemen of the Harvard Union for the academic year 1915-16 have been made by the governing board. The election will be held in the Union on April 1. The polls will be open from 8 until 4 o'clock.

Additional nominations, if supported by the signatures of 50 active members, will be received up to 6 o'clock March 29. The nominations are as follows:

President, Maj. Henry Lee Higginson '55, of Boston; vice-president, Kent Bromley '16 of New York; Donald Clarke '16 of Milton; secretary, Eric Alexander Douglas '17, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrison Gardner Reynolds '17, of Readville.

Governing board, six to be elected, two of whom must be graduates, Leverett Saltonstall '11, of Chestnut Hill, Richard Bowditch Wigglesworth '21, of Milton, Malcolm Justin Logan '15, of South Boston, Samuel Morse Felton, Jr., '16, of Chicago, Ill.; Roger Thayer Twitwell '16, of Dorchester, Edward Reese Roberts '16, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; John Lawrence Bigelow '16, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wells Blanchard '16, of Concord, Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., '16, of Boston, Randolph Randall Brown '17, of Utica, N. Y.; Richard Harte '17, of Philadelphia, Pa.; William Farr Robinson '18 of Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Chandler Thacher, Jr., '18 of Yarmouthport.

Library committee, seven to be elected, at least three of whom shall be graduates, Prof. George Henry Chase '96, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore, Daniel Sargent '12, Frederic Schenck '09, Frederic Stevens Allen '16, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; William Cary Sanger, Jr., of Sangerfield, N. Y.; William Rand 3d, '17, of Rye, N. Y.

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UNITED STATES SIGNS CONTRACTS FOR SUBMARINES

Four Vessels Ordered Include One Big Seagoing Craft to Be Named the Schley

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels signed contracts today for four submarines. Of these the most important will be known as the Schley. It will be the first seagoing undersea craft ever built for the American navy and the first ever built with a view to accompanying a war fleet.

To enable it to keep pace with the surface vessels, it will have a speed, submerged, of 20 knots. Under water its capacity will be 10 to 12 knots. It will be driven at the surface by oil engines, underneath the water by electric storage batteries and will be, at the surface, of 1000 tons displacement. The cost will be \$1,350,000. Some surprise was expressed that the name Dewey was not chosen.

The other three vessels will be for coast and harbor defense and they will be known respectively as the N-1, N-2 and N-3.

The Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., will build all four vessels, the Schley at Quincy, Mass., and the other three at Seattle.

LES CANADIENS AND WANDERERS MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Les Canadiens meet the Wanderers this evening in St. Nicholas rink in the first of the big professional hockey championship series which are to be played in this city. They will play the second game of their series Saturday evening and the team which makes the most points in the two games, will meet Quebec in the finals March 23 and 24.

Canadian professional hockey followers expect the Wanderers to win their way to the finals. Les Canadiens have in Lavolette and Pitrie the two reputed fastest skaters in Canada, and the team is relying on these two men to help beat the Wanderers.

The Wanderers have been seen in several of the annual series here, and their playing has always been of a brand that has appealed to New York followers of the sport. Two of the stars on the team formerly played in the Amateur Hockey League. They were Sprague and Cleghorn, who were on the team of the Wanderer Hockey Club of this city.

Roberts, Producers and Highland are other Wanderer stars who have been seen in action here. The team has always been a favorite with New York fans. The series will be played under the N. H. A. rules, with six men on a team and playing three 20-minute periods.

PROF. BINGHAM WILL GO TO PITTSBURGH

HANOVER, N. H.—Walter Van Dyke Bingham, director of the summer session and assistant professor of psychology and education at Dartmouth College, tendered his resignation to the college faculty and will take up the duties of professor of psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh next September.

It is stated Professor Bingham will continue this year as director of the Dartmouth summer session.

CANADA BOASTS GREAT SYSTEMS OF RAILWAYS

With Three Transcontinental Lines Complete Construction May Rest, But Much Travel Is Expected This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Railway construction in Canada is likely to show a decided decline during 1915, according to official advices. The year 1914 was one of great activity, however, contracts having been entered into for much new construction work prior to the beginning of the financial depression brought on by the war in Europe.

During 1914, it is pointed out, two transcontinental lines, with Pacific coast terminals, were completed—the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern—in addition to which the Kettle Valley railway, an important branch of the Canadian Pacific, was carried forward to completion, and is to be opened for traffic in a short time. There was also important construction work in 1914 in connection with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo system of Vancouver island, the Pacific Great Eastern, the Kootenay Central, and the Caslo & Slokan lines.

The Canadian Pacific during 1914 was engaged in the work of double-tracking a portion of its line in British Columbia, making the Rogers Pass tunnel in the Selkirk range, and building its new terminal station in Vancouver.

In all, it is said, more than \$26,000,000 were spent in 1914 by the various Canadian railways in construction work and improvements of other kinds, and at the end of that year more than 1900 miles had been added to their systems.

It is regarded as probable that the war will prevent any large railway development in Canada for several years to come, which is not viewed with regret, according to the opinion of authorities in this city. This lull in construction work, it is pointed out, will permit Canada to catch up in population and wealth with the mileage already in operation and bring on another era of rapid railway development perhaps within a decade.

With the work already completed, Canada has three transcontinental lines, using this word in its literal meaning. The first of these lines connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, was completed in 1883. In September, 1914, the gap in the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Rocky mountain region was closed and a through train service established from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean entirely over its own lines. In January of this year the last spike was driven in British Columbia, uniting the eastern and the western lines of the Canadian Northern, thus completing the third continuous line of steel between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast.

The tracks of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern are so nearly complete through the district north of Lake Superior, it is said, connecting the west with eastern Canada, that the completion of those roads in British Columbia is virtually equivalent to tying together the two oceans. In this respect, it is pointed out, the Canadian railways are more truly transcontinental than those of the United States. Chicago is the western terminus of eastern roads in the United States, and the eastern terminus of western roads. In Canada, however, the Canadian Pacific starts at Montreal, which is an Atlantic ocean tidewater point, and stretches across the continent to Vancouver. Similarly, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern are to go from ocean to ocean.

The Canadian railways are to be active bidders for a share of the travel this year to the San Francisco exposition. This will especially be true of the Canadian Pacific, which is the most southerly of these lines, and which has numerous traffic connections with American roads, notably through Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. It is already agreed that the southerly routes across the continent in this country will not do a heavy exposition business, after about the middle of April. Travelers, it is assumed, will use one of the central routes going West, and will return by one of the northern routes, or by one of the Canadian lines. The number of these lines, it is pointed out by railway men, will make it easily possible for the exposition traffic to be handled, no matter how heavy it may be. The three routes through Canada, it is noted, will take care of the considerable number of exposition travelers who, after seeing their fill of things in San Francisco, conclude to return home after looking in on western Canada and southeastern Alaska. From Seattle it will be possible for these people to map out any interesting short trips, by water or rail, or both, and land in one of the Canadian Pacific termini for a start for home.

The Canadian routes have much to attract in the way of scenic beauty, more particularly the Canadian Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, which lie north of it, run through a country that is absolutely wild, and in the summer months alive with wildfowl and game of all descriptions. Thousands of wild geese and ducks, for instance, are to be seen from the car windows with their young along both of these lines, in the ponds and small lakes which lie near the railway tracks, and deer may also be seen in large numbers.

The older routes through the United States, between the Pacific coast and Chicago, also have much to attract the tourist. Tributary to the Great Northern line is the new and beautiful Glacier National park, in northern Montana. The Northern Pacific railway touches the Yellowstone park, the large-

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BUSINESS MAN, experienced, desires to represent manufacturer, with headquarters in Cleveland, Conn. References solicited. Monitor, 728 Osborn bldg., Cleveland.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position as secretary or correspondent; 10 years' business exp. N. H. 211 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

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LADY desires position as stenographer or addressing. EMMA F. OLMSTED, 16A Linden st., Allston.

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Intended to appear
in all editions of
SATURDAY'S
MONITOR
Should reach the
Monitor office
NOT LATER THAN
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
To insure proper
Classification

HOME BEAUTIFUL
BUNGALOW PLANS

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CLOTHIERS
The W. J. Woods Co.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marks
Clothes
311-313 Main Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
348-348 MAIN STREET
The Clothing Store for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

DRY GOODS
Kinsman & Campbell Co.
"The Linen Store"
New Goods Are Arriving Every Day
LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS GLOVES
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Pooler Dry Goods Company
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
We Carry All Lines of Seasonable Merchandise at Moderate Prices
Shirt Waists, Dresses, Coats, Suits, Hosiery, Underwear, Infants' Goods, Yard Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, Etc.
POOLE DRY GOODS COMPANY

SHOES AND HOSIERY
GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MOORE & HAYNES CO.
370 Main Street

PICTURES AND FRAMES
WE FRAME PICTURES
J. H. MILLER CO., 21 Harrison Ave.
PAINTING AND DECORATING
ALBERT COLLINGS, interior and exterior decorating. Telephone 1574-J. 154 Oak Grove ave.

COAL
CARLISLE COAL
Tel. 1301 3 Elm St.

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ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO THE DIRECTORY OF QUALITY

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ALFRED R. BROWN, Merchant Tailor, 324 Phillips Bldg., 120 Tremont St., Tel. Fort Hill 1742.

ANDREWS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. R. 3609.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Children's Novelties, Kindergarten Goods, Gift Cards, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St., Boston.

WATERPROOF TIES and Inner Tubes, Waterproof Auto and Street Coats, etc., price, service, FRANKLIN BER CO., 134 Federal St., Boston.

ES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and designs. Send for Catalogue, S. MASSA, 1000-1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000.

REPT and REG WASHERS, Repairs, COLGATE, Moderate prices, 1000-2792, Factory Newton No. 321-J.

CHOICE NOVELTIES and CARDS, MRS. BENNETT'S SHOP, 102 Newbury St., Tel. B. R. 255-M.

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NEW ENGLAND

BROOKLINE, MASS. (Cont.)

J. A. PURINGTON, Est. 1865—Wholesale and retail dealer in PROVISIONS, 1356 Beacon St., Tel. CO. 200.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES & SEA FOOD, S. F. BLANCHARD, 81 Harvard St., Tel. 1890 St. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. "PIKES"—3 BRATTLE ST. CHOCOLATES and BON-BONS, 40c lb. Tel. Cambridge 4438-W.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 1 Brattle St., Tel. Cambridge 4042-R.

GROCERIES—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge, Union Sq., Somerville; Arlington Center, 4 Main St., Medford.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, Charles H. Fosgate, 1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge, Telephone 570.

HARDWARE—Ash Barrels, Sifters, Shovels and General Household Hardware, CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., Absolute Cleanliness—Inspection Invited, 22 Dunster St., Harvard Sq.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., Auto trucks used, STORAGE, HERSEM & CO., Inc., 638 Mass. Ave., Tel. Camb. 735.

LYNN, MASS. LA FRANCE SHOES FOR WOMEN, \$2.50 and \$4.00, HODGES & SHOE, 26 Market St.

J. C. Palmer, Mgr., 26 Market St. COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood, SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 3 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, Telephone LYNN 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS & UPHOLSTERERS—HILL WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford Sts., Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTY FOOD, 15 CENTRAL SQUARE, NEMO CORSETS for tall or short, 63 West 4th St., Tel. 3001.

GODDARD BROS., 76 Market St. OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children, Right Goods, Fair Prices, BESSIE HOLFE CO.

ALLSTON, MASS. FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 80-86 Brattle Street, Tel. Brighton 1880.

MALDEN, MASS. DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable, to date, KENTON, 40c lb. Tel. 1890 St. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Com. with the good things, TABER CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY, Accounts solicited, 258 Union St.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., Tel. Newton No. 800-M.

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that

SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

From Merchants in Eastern U. S. and Canada

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Shops of Quality Advertising from Central and Western U. S.

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

Height, Base area, Sather tower, 302, square feet.

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NEW ENGLAND

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER

AUNT FANNIE'S Lunch and Gift Room, Open 12:30 to 7:30; fancy pastry for sale, 14 Howland St., Miss Houghton, Prop.

CABINET MAKING & UPHOLSTERING—D. O. Hallstrom, 473 Blue Hill Ave., 623 Wash. St., Dor. Tel. 670 Rox. Dor. 326-R.

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.—Groceries, Meats and Provisions, Fresh Fish & Specialty, 513 Warren St., Tel. 983 Rox.

GROVE HALL HARDWARE CO. House, hold, shelf hardware, paints, glass, blenders, contractors' supplies, Tel. Rox. 1785.

JOHN FREDERICKSON, Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging, 634 Warren St., Tel. Roxbury 41.

MARGARET GRAM, FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING, 47 Geneva Ave., Dor. Tel. 1432-2 Dor.

R. W. WHITEHEAD—Carpenter & Builder, cabinet making, office store fixtures, City and suburbs, 8 Stanwood St., Tel. Rox. 3840.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Works our specialty, Mrs. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main St., 2d floor, Tel. 6027.

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS. BUILDERS and Shelf Hardware, Paints and Oils, Plumbing and Furnace Work, Wm. J. Wiley, 1 Holland St., Davis Sq.

GENERAL INSURANCE, Coal and Coke Agency, GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 364 Highland Ave., Tel. Som. 35.

WORCESTER, MASS. PRINTING, UPHOLSTERY and DRESSMAKING, R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.), Telephone Park 524.

LADIES' HATTER—GUERTIN, 683 Main St., nearly opp. Old Fellows Hall, Telephone 3708.

VIRGIL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL, F. W. Bailey, Miss G. B. Davis, Piano, M. C. Snyder, Mrs. C. H. Wilcox, voice, Miss F. E. Kidder, reader, 19 Pearl St.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIRING CO., Goods called for and delivered, Phone 1391, 70 John St., 945 E. Main St.

EASTERN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. RISLEY'S CLEANING & DYEING WORKS, Our Motto: Good Work—Low Prices, 44 So. New York Ave., Auto Delivery, Phone 44.

ROOFING, METAL WORK, JOHN SYKES, 116 North George Ave.

UPHOLSTERING, Mattresses, Shades, Screens and Awnings, Both phones, 102 N. Presbyterian Ave., Harry Eschbach, Phone 1908.

WATSON R. LEWIS & SONS, Receivers, Wholesalers and Retailers, 101 Main St., Tel. 101.

White Eggs a Specialty, Deer Creek Butter, Both Phones, 916 Atlantic Ave.

AUBURN, N. Y. E. N. ROSS CO., Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Meats, 148 Genesee St., Phone 1471.

POSTER, ROSS & CO., Auburn's Leading Department Store, Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy, 100 Main St., Phone 1471.

GLEN F. BRIGGS, SNAPPY SHOE SPECIALTIES, PATTERN HATS and MILLINERY NOVELTIES, MRS. M. C. GOLDEN, 7 Ross St.

GENTLEMAN'S TAILOR, 273 Fifth Ave., near cor. 30th St.

YE OLD ENGLISH, 28 West 43rd St., near 5th Ave. Breakfast 30c, Dinner 50c, Supper 30c. Home cooking, also a la carte.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. COAL—Peck's Clean Coal, Best mined, FRID R. PECK COAL CO., office under Bank Clock, Phone Warren 487.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them, shoes, children's furniture, umbrellas, gloves, etc., repairing, Stetson & Crouse, 121 S. Salina St.

GROCERIES—M. N. SCHWARTZ, Props. TWO CASH STORES, 106 W. Onondaga, 1529 E. Genesee.

JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, repairing, Stetson & Crouse, 121 S. Salina St.

MILLINERY—Nobby, up-to-the-minute hats at popular prices, E. M. FRANKENBURG, 408 S. Salina St.

RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES, SYRACUSE RUBBER STORE, Clinton St.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP—Outfitters in infancy to 20 years and for small women, 312 W. 12th St., Tel. 1000.

THE TONIC SHOP, 820 South Warren St., Importers and Wholesalers for Gift and Art Shops.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CAPEPIRE—HOME COOKING, CENTRAL LUNCH CLC, 5th Ave., 324 Wood St., Tel. 4th Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF BOGGS & BUIHL, Nearly half a century of honest merchandise, 1000 Broadway, in every House or Self Need.

DIAMONDS direct from the cutters, JOHN M. JACOBSON & SONS, 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan Bldg., Largest floral establishment in America, deliveries everywhere, any time.

GLOVES, Hosiery and UNDERWEAR, Kid Gloves, Repaired, THOMPSON SHOP, 3012 Jenkins Avenue.

MEN'S TAILOR—H. A. NEGUS, 805 Atwood St., Wood St. and Fourth Ave. Suits and Overcoats, \$25.00 to \$50.00.

MILLINERY & WOMEN'S NOVELTIES, Mrs. E. McFarland, 24 floor Jenkins Arcade, Phone 1011.

MISS KELLY, HATS Reblocked and Retrimmed, 2118 Jenkins Arcade, 2d Floor.

THE QUINCY SHOP, 2018 Jenkins Arcade, Stationery, Gift Cards, Antiques, Hosiery & Handbags, Kathryn Rees.

EASTERN

NEW YORK CITY

ADOLPH F. NACHT, Upholstering and Decorating, 1176 Madison Ave., Tel. Lenox 3217.

ARLINGTON ART GALLERIES—Modern Paintings, Objects of Art, Exhibitions by leading American artists, every fortnight through the season, 275 Madison Ave., bet. 38th and 40th Sts.

A STORE OF SERVICE, MILTON WEBER, INC., New York's authority on Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, Metric Shirts.

BREAKFAST, Luncheon, Dinner—Club, a la Carte, Table d'Hôte, Promote style cooking by experienced southern cooks; surroundings quiet, restful, 31 W. 33rd St.

Careful Laundry Work done at the NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY, 146 West 67th St., Tel. Colum. 1507.

CORSETS TO ORDER, \$5.00 UP—WE PLEASE THE CRITICAL, Modestly priced, order, GEM COWNEY, Phone 5481 Colum. Corsetiere will call.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING, R. KLOCKGESSER, Metropolitan Arcade, 1 Madison Ave.

FRESH FLOWERS for all occasions, A. WARENDON, 125 Broadway—One store, Phone 80 Mad. Sq., 2063 Mad. Sq.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING, THE COZY GRIFFIN, 4 W. 30th St., Tel. 3091 Columbus.

HAIRDRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING—MISS B. F. JOHNSON, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St., Bryant 7839.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

A large sale has just been consummated on the improved property in the Brighton district, whereby Goldie Swartz transfers the title to the new 5-story brick apartment house, No. 5 Braemore road, corner of Commonwealth avenue, containing 15 modern suites, which was assessed during the early days of construction at \$14,300. The 4,602 square feet of land is assessed for \$4,300. George T. Horan is the buyer.

In connection with the above transaction, George T. Horan conveys to Myer Dana 51 building lots, having a total frontage of over 4,000 feet on Revere Beach Parkway, Broadway, Taft, Lester and Wilson streets, containing in all over 210,000 square feet of land, on which the purchaser intends building a large number of two-family houses, a theater and public garage.

Another Brighton transaction closed involves the four three-story brick dwelling houses owned by Henry W. Bullard, numbered 559 to 569 Washington street, extending from Oak square avenue to Mountview avenue, bought by Harry W. Cole. There is a land area of 8942 square feet valued at \$2,000 and included in the \$14,500 assessment.

Henry W. Bullard also sold to Harry W. Cole a building lot on the corner of Washington and Faneuil streets, Brighton, containing 7330 square feet assessed for \$1,200.

D. Webster King et al. have sold their holdings at 639 Washington street, corner No. 2 Channing street, Brighton, consisting of a frame dwelling and 5419 square feet of land. Total taxed value \$11,100, of which \$1,100 is carried on the land.

CONVEYANCE IN BACK BAY

By the terms of deed put upon record today, Virginia Wainwright et al. have purchased from Gardner Brook, trustee, the 3 1/2-story octagon front brick residence property, situated No. 3 Gloucester street, near Marlborough street, Back Bay. This estate is taxed for \$13,000, and the 1215 square feet of land carries \$6,000 of that amount.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Congregation Sons of Abraham of Boston have taken title to an improved property numbered 70 Wayland street, near Howard avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5613 square feet, taxed in the name of Edward I. Smith on the basis of \$2,800 for improvements and \$1,700 for the lot.

Henry H. Gardner bought from Mary E. Burns, the three-story brick apartment house numbered 93 and 95 Faneuil street, between Brookline avenue and Binney street, Roxbury, together with 4405 square feet of land. All taxed on \$18,300 including \$3,300 on the land.

WILL BUILD ON SOUTH SHORE

Renton Whidden has commenced the erection of a six-story brick and concrete store and office building that will front 207-211 South street extending through to 102-108 Kneeland street, and will occupy 3954 square feet of land which carries an assessment of \$32,900. The estimated cost of this new structure is \$75,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

South st., 207-211, ward 7; Renton Whidden, Whidden-Bushman Co.; brick concrete store and office.
Barry st., 5, ward 20; Wm. Patterson, James T. Beckwith; frame dwellings.
South st., 409, ward 23; Pearl E. Piper, Frank Aldrich; frame dwelling.
Virginia st., 17, ward 16; H. K. Helmsdorff, A. R. Gilliland; frame dwelling.
Commonwealth av., 1215, ward 25; Wm. H. White, Jr.; alter store and tenements.
Atlantic av., 357, ward 7; Robert H. Gardner, Jr.; H. C. Lincoln; alter mercantile.
Friend st., 222-224, ward 3; Vincenzo Bovaugh, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and mfg.

POSTAL WORKERS HONOR FORMER CONGRESSMAN

A reception to former Congressman Thomas L. Riley, whose efforts for the welfare of postal employees have made him popular with the men in this branch of government service, was given at the office of Postmaster Murray today by heads of the postal organizations in and about Boston.

Among those at the reception today were Postmaster Murray, William J. Magee, president of branch 5, United National Association of Postoffice Clerks; Donald J. McGilvray, president branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers; James H. Waters, president local 100, National Association of Postoffice Clerks (A. F. of L.); Terrence J. O'Donnell, president Boston Postoffice Clerks Mutual Benefit Association; William J. Regan, president Boston Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association; John W. Gleavy, president branch 5, National Association of Civil Service Employees; James H. Sullivan, president of the Substitute Carriers Association.

PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today agreed to preside March 27 at the dedication of the Red Cross memorial home to the civil war nurses. Prof. W. H. Taft will be present also.

CORN ORDER IS ISSUED

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture has issued an order, effective immediately, prohibiting the importation of Indian corn from Java, India and parts of Oceania.

M. I. T. ALUMNI EVENTS INCLUDE MEDAL AWARDING

Prof. R. H. Richards to Receive Gold Prize in New York Tonight from the Mining and Metallurgical Club of America

Alumni matters of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are active the present week, with the presentation of a medal in New York to Prof. Robert Hallowell Richards '68 this evening; the gathering of the Manchester alumni on Friday, a meeting of the Detroit men on the same evening, while President MacLaurin addresses the Thursday Evening Club tonight on the progress of the new Technology, and the Technology Club of Northern California announces that the latch string is out for the season throughout the continuance of the exposition, and extends across the continent.

The presentation in New York will be made the occasion of a dinner at the Chemists' Club in East Forty-first street, when the Mining and Metallurgical Club of America will honor Technology's veteran professor. The medal will be of gold and it will be accompanied by addresses, chief among which will be that of the president, Walter R. Ingalls '86, who will review Professor Richards' career.

The Detroit meeting will be one of the Detroit Engineering Club of which local Technology men are all members. It has invited Prof. A. H. Gill of the department of chemistry at Technology to be with it, and he bears to the alumni the latest news of the progress of the new Technology structures in Cambridge. The Detroit meeting is one of a series planned by the western cities to keep in touch with the institute. Already there have been meetings in Cleveland, Dayton, Buffalo and Rochester where some one from Boston has carried Technology gossip.

The Technology Club of New Hampshire meets this year in Manchester at the Maenhercher Club where the Verein will see to it that the visitors have a good old-fashioned German dinner. One of the guests of the evening will be I. W. Litchfield '85 of Boston, field manager of the alumni associations, whose particular office it is to keep in touch with all Technology clubs within striking distance of Boston. He is editor of the alumni monthly, Technology Review, and has knowledge through his office of doings everywhere of institute men. The New Hampshire winter meeting vibrates between Concord and Nashua, each city being an important center for technical workers, and has a strong representation in Manchester, a city of textiles and mills.

The latch-string of the West coast is extended to the East by a special telegram of invitation from the Technology Association of Northern California. This association will have special occasions for visiting groups of alumni, regular monthly dinners where those in the vicinity at the time may drop in and an information bureau and hotel register for those who wish to visit the exposition.

TURKISH PROTECTIVE ASSURANCE REPORTED

WASHINGTON—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople cabled the state department Wednesday that the Turkish government had given assurances that every man will be given noncombatants in Turkey during the war. Mr. Morgenthau had made representations on behalf of foreigners to the Porte on instructions from the American government.

STUDEBAKERS SHARE PROFITS WITH MEN

DETROIT—Studebaker Corporation has just completed distribution of approximately \$300,000 in profit-sharing among employees. Those benefited are department heads, superintendents and foremen in charge of production, and the sums range from \$250 to \$4,000, based on ability and efficient workmanship. The corporation intends to go still further on its sharing of profits of the present year.

TO AID NATIONAL BANKS

CONCORD, N. H.—The Legislature has passed an act which makes it possible for national banks to organize as trust companies under the state laws. The measure was filed on the petition of a number of country banks, representatives of which said it was desirable for them to be able to conduct their business outside the provisions of the federal reserve bank law if they wished.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET

LEXINGTON, Mass.—A public anti-suffragist meeting will be held in the town hall tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Lexington branch of the Massachusetts Society Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. Mrs. Charles B. Davis, chairman of the local league, will preside. Dr. Ernest Bernbaum of Harvard University, and Mrs. Thomas C. Allen of Boston will speak.

PICTURES SHOWN AT LASSELL

At the studio of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, an exhibition of paintings by Mary Augusta Mullikin is announced for the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

SHIPPING AND FISH PIER NEWS

Fishermen continue to report scarcity of fresh fish, and prices remain high at both T wharf and the South Boston fish pier. Three steam trawlers and three schooners were at the fish pier today, while one schooner discharged at T wharf. Arrivals at the fish pier were: Str. Billow 97,000 pounds, Str. Swell 15,500, Str. Crest 20,000, schooners Robert & Arthur 43,000, Elenora De Costa 12,500, and Somerville 33,000. The Crest also had 17,000 scrod, Swell 9,000 scrod, Billow 20,000 scrod, Robert & Arthur 20,000 scrod, and E. De Costa 7,000 scrod and 400 halibut. Dealers prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.75 to \$7.25, steak cod \$9.50 to \$10, market cod \$4.50 to \$5.25, pollock \$4.75 to \$5.50, large hake \$6.75 to 7, medium hake \$4.75 to \$5, and cusk \$2.50.

Halling for a total of 99,000 pounds fish, the largest single catch of the day and one of the largest received here in several days, the steam trawler Billow, Captain Michael Green, arrived at the fish pier today. Coming at a time when fish is reported scarce and high prices prevail, the trip of the Billow is expected to yield a heavy stock. The fish was taken on Western Bank, and the boat was only out eight days, making the fish desirable as "fresh shore fish."

T wharf has another trip of fish, the first since Monday. The schooner Lucania, moored there today with 6,000 pounds haddock, 5,000 cod, 1,000 pollock, 500 hake, 4,000 scrod, and 2,000 halibut. Wholesale prices were quoted about the same as at the fish pier, South Boston.

While scarcity of fresh fish is widely advertised here, and prices kept up, the trip of the schooner Lillian, arriving here Wednesday, was not all sold. The vessel left and proceeded to Gloucester, arriving there today to sell 20,000 pounds fresh fish for salting and curing, leaving only about 11,700 pounds here. Besides the Lillian there were only two other vessels reported at Gloucester today, the Robert & Edwin with 500 pounds fresh fish and the Sawyer 3500.

When the schooners Bohemia, Captain Ormsby Seely, and Blanche, Captain William Morrissey, are fitted out at Gloucester for the salt codfisheries on the Grand Banks, the fleet of nine sail will be complete. Work is progressing rapidly on these vessels and they are expected to be ready for the long trip in a short time.

Profits in haddock fishing with prevailing high prices reach good figures for most vessels nowadays, and two good stocks are reported today. The schooner Smuggler, Captain Mansfield Conrad, recently stocked \$2324 for the trip landed at the South Boston fish pier, the crew sharing \$80 each. The schooner Bay State, Captain Archie McLeod, stocked \$1700, the crew sharing \$39.

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, recently given charge of the United States recruiting station here, has been detailed by officials of the headquarters of the United States marine corps to act as instructor for the marine guard of the Massachusetts navy militia. Captain Delano will inspect the guard at their armory, Mechanics building, tomorrow night, taking up his new duties immediately.

Two Boston fishermen, Charles Townsend and Leaman Langley, of the schooner Manhasset, now fishing off Cape shore grounds, arrived here today as consulmen aboard the British steamer Boston, Capt. Alvin Simms, from Yarmouth, N. S. The fishermen were given shore leave at Shelburne, N. S., when the Manhasset put in there for shelter, according to their story, and as no time was specified for their return, they found the Manhasset gone when they came down to the harbor. The men were sent to Yarmouth and given in charge of the American consul there to be sent here. The Boston also had 70 passengers and a cargo of fish and general freight.

Fifteen days from Manchester, the Leyland line steamer Ninian, Captain Rollerson, arrived here today, two days behind schedule, owing to adverse conditions at sea. The vessel brought about 2100 tons of general cargo, including shipments of paper stock, cloth stuffs, pelts, grease, glue, grindstones, machinery and cotton yarn.

Sailing from this port in the early part of last December and bringing up more than 2000 miles from its intended destination was the experience of the four masted schooner Lewiston, which arrived here yesterday from Sabine Pass, Texas. When Captain Ginn left here with his schooner in December he started for Bridgewater, N. S., where he was to take on a load of pulp wood. His schooner was blown 2000 miles off shore and finally brought up at Mayaguez, P. R. It lost its charter and was ordered to the Texan port.

Filled with miscellaneous cargo for Cuba and Costa Rica, the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose, Captain McKinnon, sailed from Long wharf today. A consignment of 10,000 barrels and sacks of potatoes went in addition to 100 bags of fertilizer, 100 tons of paper, and heavy shipments of shoes, machinery, leather and manufactured goods. Most of this cargo will be landed at Havana. J. R. Trowbridge of New York, and E. H. Berrano of Boston, were the only saloon passengers.

Thirty East Indian sailors, classed by waterfront authorities as lascars, comprising the crew of the German steamer Ockenfels, interned at Fiske wharf, came ashore early this morning and claimed they were not receiving sufficient food. They appealed to the immigration officials and the British consul for aid.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str. Ninian (Br.), Rollerson, Manchester and Liverpool.
Str. City of Kangoon (Br.), from Calcutta.
Str. Hilton, Reardon, Boca Grande.
Str. Boston (Br.) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. Everett, Giles, Baltimore.
Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str. Malden, Brown, Baltimore.
Str. Juniata, James, Norfolk.
Str. H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Tug Resolute, Snyder, Salem twg by Iron Queen for Norfolk.
Str. H. Herbert, Kicks, Lynn, Mass.
Str. H. Reliance, Brooks, Seitate, Mass.

Cleared

Str. Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str. Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Str. Katahdin, Masbeth, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.

Sailings

Strs. San Jose, Havana and Port Limon; Sygna (Nor), Louisiana; Lingam (Br), Louisiana; Arkansas (Dan), New York; Howard, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; H. L. Whitney, New York; str. H. Hercules, Seitate, Mass.; Herbert, Lynn; tgs. Lykens, Philadelphia, twg bgs Coleraine, Marion and Monitor; Conestoga, twg bgs Hammond and Molino, calling at Dutch island for bg Conewah; Patience, do, twg bg Hampshire, calling at Salem for bgs Elk Garden, and New Bedford for Geo R Stetson; Daniel Wilard, New York, twg bg Weehawken; Swatara, from Philadelphia, twg bgs Glendower, Newburyport, Cumru, Portland and Wicoise, Seateport; Resolute, Norfolk, twg bgs Nanticoke from Seateport, and Iron Queen from Salem; Boswell, do, twg bgs Edith and Emelle, calling at Fall River for bg Annie; Edward Luckenbach, twg bg Old Dominion, Lamberts Point, calling at Newport for bg Gen Knox; Plymouth, New York, twg bg L & W B C C No. 7; Leader, twg bg Monocacy, from Norfolk, Lynn; Bristol, Portland; schrs. Eleanor A. Percy, Norfolk; Van Allen-Boughton, Baltimore.
Tg Ontario, Guttenberg, twg bgs David Wallace, J. H. Rutter, and Sidney.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, March 17—Arrd, strs Kronstadt, New Orleans, and left for Aarhus; Melrose, Boston, and cleared to return; tugs Dauntless, twg bgs Merimac, Mollie, Weston and Dennie Simmons, Baltimore; Underwriter, twg bgs J. H. Winstead and Maine, Boston; Walter A. Luckenbach, Baltimore; Paul Jones, twg 2 bgs, sound ports; schrs Courtney C. Houck, Atkins, Baltimore; Malcolm Baxter, Jr., Pearce, Boston; R. B. White, Southard, New Haven.
Cleared, 17, bark Belmont, Fancy, Buenos Aires; schr Elizabeth T. Doyle, Maranhao, Brazil.
Sld, 17, strs Vladimir Reity from Galveston, Copenhagen, Norrsundby and Aalborg; tug Walter A. Luckenbach, twg barges Frank Pendleton and Alex Gibson, Boston; Edgar F. Luckenbach, twg barges San Joaquin and West Point, do; Augustine and Southern, twg barges Panlico, Vincent, McNally, John J. Donohue and Harry Hooper, Baltimore; schr Edward H. Blake, Crockett, southern port.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 17—Sld, strs Lakonia, Glasgow via Liverpool; Johan Ludvig Mowinkel, Progresso; Laly from New Orleans, Gothenburg.
NEW ORLEANS, March 17—Arrd, strs General Hubbard, San Francisco; Olaf Kyrra, Philadelphia.
Cld, 17, strs Atenas, Bogas del Toro via Havana and Cristobal, Arramora, Manchester via Newport News; Baron Polwarth, Avonmouth.

CAPE HENRY, March 16—Pssd out, str Hampden, Baltimore for Boston.
GALVESTON, March 17—Arrd, str Millicent Knight, Marseilles.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Arrd, strs Linda Tell, Jucaro; Cape Breton, Glasgow; Roma, Newport; New York, Norfolk; Pawnee, New York.
Cleared, 17, strs Indian, Savannah and Jacksonville; Lexington, Boston; schr Lydia M. Deering, Jobs.

Sailed, 17, schr Edward Smith, New York; tug John A. Hughes, do, twg bg I. D. Fletcher.
JACKSONVILLE, March 17—Arrd, str Persian, Philadelphia; schrs Corinthia, Nassau; Alice B. Crosby, Key West.
Sailed, strs Merrimack, Corinthia; Lenape, New York; schr Three Marys, Elizabethport.
KEY WEST, March 17—Arrd, strs Alamo, New York, and left for Tampa; Henry M. Flagler, Havana; Gov Cobb, do; Olivette, Port Tampa, and left for Havana; schr Major Pickands, Norfolk.
Sailed, str Honduras, Progresso, Puerto Mexico, Veracruz and Tampico.
MOBILE, March 17—Arrd, str Crathus, Kingston.
Sailed, strs Van Hogendorp, Rotterdam; Kyleakin, Greenock; Mathilde, Havana; schr Angelina, Tela.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs St. Louis, Liverpool; Sabine, Tampa; Cretan, Savannah; Caracas, Curacao, Lagunayra and San Juan; Matanzas, Bremen; Jungshoved, Korsor, etc.; Hudson, Bordeaux; Antilles, New Orleans; Atlantide, Porto Ferrario via Bermuda.

TRANSPORTS MAY CARRY GOODS OF THE PHILIPPINES

President Wilson Plans to Relieve Island Commerce by Assigning Army Craft to Trade Service With the United States

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today took steps to relieve in the Philippines the practical stoppage of ordinary commerce as a result of the European war. In deciding to use army transports, it is pointed out, he discovered a way for the United States to embark in the shipping business notwithstanding the ship purchase act's failure.

As a result of a series of conferences it is arranged that the war department will use its transports to bring Philippine goods to the United States. In a letter received by the President from Secretary of War Garrison today the latter declared that Governor-General Harrison has cabled the exact condition of the Philippine economic situation. All regular sailings have been canceled and most steamers of various nationalities have been withdrawn for service as troop transports. In consequence producers and merchants are said to be facing bankruptcy unless relief is afforded.

Secretary Garrison says the proposal to use naval colliers for transportation purposes has been held illegal by Secretary Daniels, but Mr. Garrison believes he has the right to use transports and will be able to bring not less than 3000 tons of Philippine goods every trip. Under the plan the Philippine government will advertise for bids to carry merchandise to the United States. It is not expected any response will be received. Then, as an emergency measure, the transports will be used.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Infantry, designated as executive officer of national matches for 1915.

Second Lieut. Earl L. Canady, thirtieth cavalry, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report for examination to determine fitness for detail in the aviation section of the signal corps.

First Lieut. William S. Thayer, M. R. C., ordered to active duty and is detailed as special professor A. M. S., this city.

Navy Orders
Lieut. (J. G.) F. W. Scanlan, detached Alert, to command F-3.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. H. Mayfield, detached Severn to C-5.

Ensign Garnet Hulings, detached Severn, to C-4.

Ensign L. F. Reifsnider, detached Severn, to C-3.

Ensign Schuyler Mills, detached Severn, to C-1.

Ensign G. W. Dashiell, detached Severn, to C-2.

Ensign C. K. Martin, to Pacific reserve fleet.

Ensign J. T. Mathews, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to Baltimore.

Movements of Vessels
Annapolis, at San Francisco.

Caesar, at Corinto.

Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Truxtun, Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Stewart, at San Diego.

Mayflower, at Washington.

Nashville, at Guantanamo.

Callao, at Hongkong.

Galveston, at Nagasaki.

Lebanon, Newport for Norfolk.

Chattanooga, Corinto for Gulf of Fonseca.

Cologado, San Diego for San Francisco.

Nashan, San Diego for Mazatlan.

Nero, Mazatlan, for San Diego.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS TO HAVE A TWO DAYS' CONFERENCE

Assembling for the second time in annual conference, topics pertaining to the oral expression of English will be discussed by the New England oral English and public speaking conference tomorrow evening and Saturday morning. The meeting tomorrow will be held in room D, Emerson hall, Harvard, and the Saturday meeting in the Speakers Clubhouse, Quincy street, Cambridge.

The speakers on Friday evening will be President D. O. S. Lowell, principal of the Roxbury Latin school; Samuel Thurber, Jr., of the Newton Technical high school; Mary H. Dowd of the Manchester (N. H.) high school, Prof. C. H. Granger of Harvard and Stephen H. Townsend of Boston.

Announced to speak on Saturday morning are Prof. J. A. Winans of Cornell, Prof. Arthur O. Norton of Wellesley, Samuel A. King of Byrn Mawr, and Prof. I. L. Winter of Harvard. Professor Winter is president of the conference and will preside.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings		WESTBOUND		
EASTBOUND		Sailings from Hongkong		
Oscar, for Copenhagen	March 18	Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	March 18	
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	March 18	Chiyo Maru, for Seattle	March 22	
Orduna, for Liverpool	March 20	Kure Maru, for Seattle	March 22	
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	March 20	Canada Maru, for Tacoma	March 27	
*Europa, for Rotterdam	March 20	China, for San Francisco	March 30	
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	March 20			
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	March 20	Sailings from Yokohama		
*Rochambeau, for Havre	March 20	Korea, for San Francisco	Mar.	
Hudson, for Bordeaux	March 20	Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	Mar.	
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	March 20	Siberia, for San Francisco	Mar.	
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	March 24	Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	Mar.	
*Patris, for Marseilles	March 25			
*America, for Naples-Genoa	March 27	Sailings from Honolulu		
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	March 27	Persia, for San Francisco	Mar.	
Tuscan, for Glasgow	March 27	Sonoma, for San Francisco	Mar.	
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	March 27	Korea, for San Francisco	Mar.	
*La Touraine, for Havre	March 27			
Minneapolis, for London	March 27	Sailings from Sydney		
		Niagara, for Vancouver	March	
		Marama, for San Francisco	March	
		*Carries United States mail.		
Sailings from Boston		STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON		
Pretorian, for Glasgow	March 25	TODAY		
Sailings from Philadelphia		Norwegian	London	Mar.
*Haverford, for Liverpool	March 20	Augusta	Copenhagen	Feb.
Sardinian, for Glasgow	March 20	FRIDAY, MARCH 19		
Sailings from Portland		Taanholm	Ardrassan, Scot.	Mar.
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	March 19	SATURDAY, MARCH 20		
Southland, for Liverpool, via Hall-fax	March 27	Khorasan	Buenos Aires	Feb.
Sailings from Halifax		Etonian (Cunard)	Liverpool	March
Heperian, for Liverpool	March 24	SUNDAY, MARCH 21		
WESTBOUND		Chinese Prince	Kobe	Jan.
Sailings from Liverpool <td></td> <th colspan="2">MONDAY, MARCH 22</th>		MONDAY, MARCH 22		
Scandinavian, for Halifax	March 19	Strathallan	Hull, Eng.	Mar.
New York, for New York	March 19	Bratsberg	Buenos Aires	Feb.
Transylvania, for New York	March 30	Limon	Pt. Limon, C. R.	Mar.
Baltic, for New York	March 24	Eagle Point	Liverpool	March
Domination, for Philadelphia	March 24	TUESDAY, MARCH 23		
France, for Philadelphia	March 27	Suvero	Calcutta	Feb.
Northland, for Halifax and Por-land	March 27	Verdun	Glasgow	Mar.
Philadelphia, for Philadelphia	March 31	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24		
Arabic, for New York	March 31	Pretorian	Glasgow	March
Coriscan, for Halifax	March 31	THURSDAY, MARCH 25		
Sailings from Glasgow		Francisco	Hull, Eng.	Mar.
Cameronia, for New York	March 20	Pathan	Shanghai	Jan.
Pomeranian, for London	March 27	Kentucky	Shanghai	Jan.
Sailings from Rotterdam		Kindred	Rotterdam	March
Noordam, for New York	March 20	FRIDAY, MARCH 26		
Wotsdam, for New York	March 20	Aspinet	Buenos Aires	Feb.
Rijnland, for New York	March 27	Sydland	Gothenburg	Mar.
Sailings from Genoa		Nicosian	Buenos Aires	Mar.
Finland, for New York	March 23	SATURDAY, MARCH 27		
Stampala, for New York	March 23	Vancouver	Buenos Aires	Feb.
Sailings from Bergen		Sommedijk	Rotterdam	Mar.
Kristianiafjord, for New York	March 24	SUNDAY, MARCH 28		
Sailings from Copenhagen		St. Ronald	Buenos Aires	Feb.
Frederick VIII, for New York	March 18	TUESDAY, MARCH 29		
Transatlantic Sailings		Ratford Hall	Calcutta	Feb.
WESTBOUND		SATURDAY, APRIL 3		
Sailings from San Francisco		Shimosa	Yokohama	Dec.
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	March 20	Laertes	Buenos Aires	Mar.
*Natsuna, for Yokohama	March 24	Atlantic	Pacific Ports	Mar.
*Mongolia, for Hongkong	March 27	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7		
*Lurline, for Honolulu	March 30	Kafue	Calcutta	Feb.
*Sierra, for Rotterdam	March 30	TUESDAY, APRIL 13		
*Monana, for Sydney	March 31	Lord Erne	Auckland	Feb.
Sailings from Seattle		THURSDAY, APRIL 15		
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	March 19	Hiorari	Buenos Aires	Mar.
*Sado Maru, for Yokohama	March 23	FRIDAY, APRIL 17		
Sailings from Tacoma		Suriname	Buenos Aires	March
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	March 20			

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET TRADING STILL UNIMPORTANT

Fluctuations Reflect Lack of Interest on Part of Traders and Public and Prices About Steady—Boston Dull

With one or two exceptions stocks in New York at the opening today hardly moved from their previous closings and trading was dull. The tone was barely steady. General Motors with a rise of more than a point at one time was a feature of the first few minutes of trading. Reading sold a point lower after opening down a fraction, but its price soon rallied. Other usual leaders and favorites had small mixed changes. Mexican Petroleum was erratic; it advanced substantially and then reacted. Bethlehem Steel went up half a point and then lost as much.

Boston stocks had nothing of interest in the early transactions. Insignificant changes either side of yesterday's finals were the rule.

At the end of the first half the New York market sagged. Reading was heavy.

The Maxwell Motors issues developed weakness on the New York exchange before midday, the first preferred selling off more than a point. Willys-Overland moved up a point. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/4 at 69 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before midday. Bethlehem Steel opened up 1/2 at 58 1/2 and gained 1/2 more. General Motors opened up 1 1/4 at 101 1/2, improved to 102 and then dropped 2 points. Reading opened down 1/4 at 143 1/2 and declined more than a point further.

On the local exchange Edison Electric opened off 1/2 at 230 1/2, dropped to 230 and recovered part of the loss. Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 85 and declined to 83 1/2.

Business was very quiet on the New York exchange and the tone heavy at the beginning of the last hour. An advance of 2 1/2 points to 50 1/2 for United Shoe Machinery was a feature of the last hour.

United Shoe Machinery moved up to 60 1/2 on the local exchange just before the close on announcement that the company had won the dissolution suit.

LONDON WILL HAVE NEW MINIMUM PRICES

LONDON—Announcement was made by the stock exchange committee that a revised list of minimum prices would be posted tomorrow. Revisions in American issues hereafter will be made from time to time without reference to the treasury so as to correspond with the English equivalent of minimum prices fixed by the New York stock exchange committee.

ATCHISON MAKES AN ACREAGE PURCHASE

CHICAGO—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has purchased 27 acres of ground between Eighteenth and Fourteenth streets, and Wentworth and Archer avenues, on which to build large produce and cold storage terminals costing upward of \$7,000,000. It is reported the Rock Island and New York Central are interested in the purchase.

YALE & TOWNE MAKE STATEMENT

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, as follows:

	1914	1913
Net earnings	\$608,808	\$713,109
Net profits	\$1,518	\$22,080
Dividends	\$14,908	\$27,105
Surplus	\$130,850	\$252,584
Profit-loss surplus	\$4,336,786	

CITIES SERVICE CO. EARNINGS
Earnings of the Cities Service Company for February compare:

	1915	1914
Gross	\$388,105	\$391,250
Net	\$272,375	\$270,105
Surplus after int-div.	\$263,541	\$137,720

NEW YORK METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Metal Exchange quotations are: Spelter, not quoted; lead, 4.05 at 4.15.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight, Friday unsettled; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate northwesterly winds becoming variable.

There is much cloudiness, generally with out precipitation, over the United States. Temperatures are slightly higher in nearly all districts. They range below freezing here, excepting on the Pacific slope and the southern states. Pressure is low in the interior and northeastern districts and near the average elsewhere, highest on the Pacific slope.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 28.10 a. m. 36

IN OTHER CITIES
Albany 29
Buffalo 28
Chicago 28
Cincinnati 28
Denver 28
Des Moines 28
Detroit 28
Houston 28
Kansas City 28
Nashville 28
New Orleans 28
Portland 28
San Francisco 28
Seattle 28
St. Louis 28
Tulsa 28
Washington 28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:52 High water 12:30
Sun sets 7:54 Low water 12:30
Length of day 12:38 Moon sets 9:00 p. m.
LIGHT AWAY LAMPS: At 6:24 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Amalgamated	54 5/8	55 1/4	54 1/2	55 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Am Can	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Am Can pf	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Am Car Fy	41	41	41	41
Am Cotton Oil	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Am H & L pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 3/4	25 3/4
Am Ice Sec Co	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Loco pf	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Smelting	64	64 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2
Am Smelting pf	103	103	103	103
Am Steel Fy	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Am Sugar	102	102	102	102
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Tel & Cable	58	58	58	58
Am Woolen pf	84	84 1/4	84	84 1/4
Anaconda	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Line	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Batipilas	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Beth Steel	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 3/4	58 1/2
B F Goodrich	34 3/4	34 3/4	34	34
B F Goodrich pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brooklyn R T	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Brook Union	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Cal Petroleum	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Cal Petroleum pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 3/4	45 1/2
Can Pacific	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	158
Cent Leather	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ches & Ohio	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ch R I & Pac	20	20	20	20
C M & St Paul	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86
Chi & G West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chi & N West	124	124	122 1/2	122 1/2
Chino Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Products	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn Products pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Del & Hudson	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Del & Lack	410	410	410	410
Erie	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erie 1st pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	29	29	29	29
Gen Electric	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motor	101 1/2	102	100	100 1/2
Gen Motor pf	99	99	99	99
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 3/4	32 1/2
Gt Nor pf	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	116
Gug R Co	50	50 1/2	50	50
Harv Corp pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Inspiration	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Inter-Met pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Inter Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kan City So	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kresge Co	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Laclede Gas	96	96	96	96
Lehigh Valley	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Maxwell Motor	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Petrol	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mon Power Co	49	49	48 1/2	49
Mon Power pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Mo Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nat Bisquit	120	120	120	120
Nat Knamel	13	13	12 1/2	13
Nat Lead	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Nat Lead pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Nevada Con	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N & W	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N & W pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
No Pac	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y C	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
N Y N H & H	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pac Mail	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Penn	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
Peoples Gas	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pitts Coal	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Press Steel C pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Pullman Co	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Quicksilver	34	34	34	34
Quicksilver pf	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rail Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Rdp 2d pf	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Rep I & S	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rock Island	34	34	34	34
Rock Island pf	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sears-Roback	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
SL & SF 2d pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
So Pac	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Ry	15	15	14 1/4	14 1/4
Standard Mill	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Stand Mill pf	70	70	70	70
Studebaker	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Tenn Cop	29	29	28 1/2	29
Texas Co	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Third Avenue	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Union Pacific	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Union Pac pf	80	80	79 1/2	80
U Rys Inv	8	8	8	8
U Rys Inv pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
U Bag & P	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
U S Express	71	71	71	71
U S Rubber	56	56	56	56
U S Steel	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U Steel pf	105	105	104 1/2	105
Utah Cop	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Va-Car Chem	19	19	19	19
Wabash pf	134	134	134	134
Wells Fargo Ex	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
W Maryland	22	22	21 3/4	22
Westinghouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Western Union	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Willys Overland	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Willys Overland pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wis Cent	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Woolworth	103	104 1/2	103	103 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50 1/2 off 50.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 1/2, decline 1/4.

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SHORT-TERM ISSUES LEAD IN LONDON

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

MILL OPERATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY ARE ENCOURAGING

Capacity Around 60 Per Cent, Although Thus Far in March New Business for Most Companies Somewhat Less Than Last Month—Machine Concerns Prosper

Although March thus far has put new business on the books of most steel companies at a somewhat less rate than that of February, the scale of mill operations has been encouraging, says the Iron Age. For the whole industry it is around 60 per cent and for a part of last week the Steel Corporation's steel ingot output got above 60 per cent.

On certain products it is evident that the buying since the first of the year was in compensation for the remarkable stagnation in the closing months of 1914, but elsewhere there are indications of activity of a broader and more hopeful character. This is noticeable in construction lines and in the unusual business on hand at shipyards.

Trade due to the war is increasing and some of the European governments, in their negotiations here, appear to be looking months ahead. France must get much of her steel from the United States. The Steel Corporation has just sold the French government 8000 tons of girder rails, 6000 tons of 16-pound rails for portable track and 6000 tons of steel ties. Barb wire has been sold in the past week in considerable lots for export, and negotiations are under way for 36,000 tons of shrapnel steel for one government.

There may be some exaggeration of the extent to which iron and steel and metal working operations are based upon war demand; but in machine tools, particularly lathes and all turning machines, the purchases for Europe have turned depression into prosperity for many concerns. Six months' orders in these lines have run into many millions of dollars. The signs of new buying, in view of

the approach of the open season, are not numerous, but structural work is growing, and the implement works are making larger demands upon bar mills. In the past week the C. & O. bridge at Sciotoville, O., 15,000 tons, has been awarded to the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company after a long delay for financing. New structural contracts figure back to 1.10c, Pittsburgh, and lower.

The Bridge Builders and Structural Society reports that business taken in February amounted to 30 per cent of the country's capacity, and this has been the average of the month since July.

Lake shipbuilding is bringing much-needed business to the plate mills. Pittsburgh has closed one contract for 4000 tons and 10,000 tons for other Lake boats is pending. For Japan 500 tons has been added to the 2000 tons of plates placed last week at Chicago, the price comparing favorably with that on domestic business.

The railroads have figured in a small way in the new buying of the week. The Burlington has added 5000 tons to its rail order and the Maine Central contract for 8500 tons has gone to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The Santa Fe has bought 500 cars and the Burlington 50 locomotives. Pending locomotive inquiries are for 85.

Wire mills have made a further advance of \$2 a ton on galvanized products. All wire operations are on the largest scale in months.

The advance in tin plate made by the largest producer, from \$3.20 to \$3.50 per base box, Pittsburgh, has been followed by one or two other companies. In sheets there is considerable variation in prices, black sheets being still sold in some cases as low as 1.70c, Ohio mill.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS FEBRUARY GAIN IN TRAFFIC ITEM

MINNEAPOLIS—Handling 52,812 loaded cars in and out of Minneapolis in February, the roads here experienced a traffic increase of 6.13 per cent, compared with February, 1914. In a total February movement over its rails in and out of Minneapolis of 5386 cars, Minneapolis & St. Louis made a gain of 608 cars.

Omaha, which in January, with 10,860 cars, broke its own January records, and led all roads in volume of traffic and proportion of gain, with 1081 more cars than in January, 1914, again is leading every road in February business.

Great Northern, with 7642 against 8578, is off 936 cars, and Northern Pacific, with 4305, is off 98 cars. Burlington handled 3675 cars, or 1018 more than a year ago. Collectively the Hill lines remain without rivalry from any other system in volume of Northwest business handled, but the 1034 cars that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lost was not made up in full even by the big gain by Burlington.

WIRE ADVANCE HAS BEEN LARGE

PITTSBURGH—The advance of \$2 by the American Steel & Wire Company on wire products is \$4 above the price prevailing when the advance in spelter started. This will make galvanized nails, one inch and longer, \$2.90 and nails under one inch in length \$3.40 a keg to jobbers.

RESULTS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT

NEW YORK—The Western Pacific capital readjustment may prove unpalatable to first mortgage bondholders who have put up \$50,000,000 cash represented by outstanding first mortgage bonds; but Denver & Rio Grande, which has put up \$45,000,000 cash of its own, will get nothing more out of the readjustment than a stock certificate.

First mortgage bondholders of Western Pacific can assure themselves even if they do receive 40 per cent in second mortgage bonds and 60 per cent in adjustment incomes, that these represent everything there is to the property of substantial character. Denver & Rio Grande further intends to guarantee interest on the new \$20,000,000 second mortgage bonds and also pledge its surplus revenues to pay interest on the new income bonds.

Western Pacific property has already cost nearly twice original estimates. After four years' struggle for existence the management concedes the property can never hope to be profitable until at least \$10,000,000 more is expended for branch lines.

It is proposed to provide these new funds through sale of new first mortgage bonds which present bondholders will be given an opportunity of buying, so that at the price of putting up more money the present first-mortgage bondholders will be secured by all equities in the property, in addition to whatever security the Denver guarantees and pledges are worth after the \$45,000,000 drain on the latter's resources.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Woolen clothing exports from United States 1914 were valued at \$4,676,424, compared with \$2,297,171 in 1913.

The Fidelity Trust Company of Boston, which opened for business less than two years ago, had, at the close of business Wednesday, over \$2,000,000 in deposits.

It takes wool grown on 9,000,000 sheep in a year to keep the big carpet mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Company, which employ 7000 hands at Yonkers, going for 12 months.

Ralph Peters, president of Long Island railroad and chairman of committee on railway mail pay, estimates railroads of United States are losing \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 yearly in carrying parcel post matter.

President Whitridge of Third Avenue railway says the company will not pay dividends until it has the money to do so, and it has not now the money. If the war is over by the end of the year, Third Avenue may have a big enough surplus to consider dividends.

New bill has been introduced in New York Assembly placing an annual four mill tax on intangible securities. These include securities now taxed under secured debt law, bonds secured by mortgages, property of which is partly within and partly without state, bonds of other states and municipalities and stocks of foreign corporations. New tax would yield annually about \$20,000,000, it is estimated.

GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED'S YEAR

Goldfield Consolidated Mining reports for 1914, net \$1,835,224; cash, metals, etc., \$857,926. Ore reserves increased 6000 tons to 142,000 tons; ore now runs to a better grade.

Denver & Rio Grande has gone deep into its treasury to bring Western Pacific through, and the best evidence of Denver's inherent strength is that it carried so heavy a load so long without itself succumbing to the burden.

In 1910, when it became evident that original estimate of \$50,000,000 for construction and equipment of Western Pacific was far too low, Denver sold \$22,379,000 of its own first and refunding 5 per cent bonds and with proceeds purchased \$25,000,000 Western Pacific second 5s. Cost of the seconds to the Denver was \$23,030,952. Since that date the Denver has paid interest on its own bonds sold for Western Pacific purposes, but has never received interest on the Western Pacific seconds.

In addition, the Denver advanced interest on Western Pacific first mortgage bonds and funds for other purposes to amount to \$14,090,000 up to June 30, 1914, for which it took Western Pacific notes. In addition it loaned Western Pacific \$2,762,000 without security, and holds a further claim of \$3,125,000 for unpaid interest on second mortgage bonds. Since June 30 last Denver has advanced an additional \$1,000,000 interest on Western Pacific first mortgage bonds to pay the Sept. 1 coupons, so that to date the Denver appears to have put up in excess of \$46,000,000 cash or its equivalent, for which it will in the readjustment get stock of the Western Pacific, which is a long way from promising any dividends.

BANKER FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States in Six Months Has Loaned Many Millions to Canada and South America and Others Are Pending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States is gradually becoming the banker for the entire western hemisphere. In six months it has made loans aggregating about \$50,000,000 in Canada, and loans and prospective loans in South America aggregating \$30,000,000.

The Canadian loans have been made on bond issues, municipal and corporation for the most part; South American loans, however, will be directly with national governments. A short time ago Argentina borrowed \$15,000,000 from the National City Bank in New York, and world, as yet unconfirmed, comes in the press despatches that Brazil is soon to seek a like amount, to be secured by its custom house returns on American importations.

There was a report recently that Uruguay was to borrow \$10,000,000 in the United States, but the diplomatic representatives of that country say that the report is without foundation, and that Uruguay has no need to borrow money at the present time.

Prior to the war in Europe, both Canada and South America made their loans in Europe, the former in England, and the latter on the continent. The war has ended all transactions of that kind, at least for the present, and hence it is that the financial resources of the United States are being called upon.

Argentina and Brazil have always been able to borrow money at 5 per cent, but other South American countries, for the most part, have been required to pay 6. Uruguay, however, it is said in financial circles, would be able to secure 5 per cent money in New York, if in the market for a loan. That country, it is said, has always been a careful borrower, and particular about meeting its financial obligations. It made several rather large loans in France, for the construction of the splendid docks at Montevideo, but otherwise, it is said, has incurred no large liabilities.

Uruguay was seeking a loan in 1912, but, finding that it would be required to pay 6 per cent for it, while Argentina and Brazil were securing loans for 5, she withdrew from the market. It is the opinion of Latin American authorities that Uruguay will perhaps be in the market for a loan within a year or two. There are several matters there, it is reported, the carrying out of any one of which would call for the expenditure of considerable sums of cash. One is the building of short lines of railway to connect existing through lines, thus giving the country more ample and convenient means of transportation. Another is the strengthening of the National Bank of Uruguay. A third is the strengthening of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay. The loans, if made on account of the banks, would enable those institutions to enlarge the scope of their activities.

Uruguay, by the way, is nearer to complete socialism than either New Zealand or Australia. It is a very important livestock country, and the government has built and is operating stock yards and packing houses and refrigerator ships, the latter to carry the meats of Uruguay around the world. Next the government took over the railroads and then the trolley lines in the cities. At present the work of nationalizing the insurance business of the country is under way.

The National Bank of Uruguay is said to be a modern institution, with large resources. Through it the government has been financing its operations. It is credited with reducing interest rates throughout the country nearly one half, and with keeping government securities at a high price in the home markets.

A number of South American countries would be glad to make loans at this time, it is understood, but they have not yet been able to arrange satisfactory terms. The war in Europe, as is well known, has seriously disturbed South American financial and industrial conditions, and it is quite out of the question for any but the stronger countries to put themselves in position to borrow.

One of the important features of the approaching conference in this city between South American financiers and the leading financiers of the United States, will include this question of loans. The money markets of Europe, it is said, will probably be closed, in whole or in part, to outside borrowers for some time following the conclusion of the war. This would mean that creditor nations, such as those of South America (and Canada is of the same class) would find it necessary to make borrowing connections with other parts of the world. The financiers of the United States have never been in better condition to make loans than at present. They have on hand large supplies of gold and securities, and the total of their holdings seems likely to increase as the months go by with continuing large orders from Europe.

The question of South American loans, when discussed at the May conference in Washington, will undoubtedly become clearer to American investors. If satisfactory arrangements can be made as to security, time of repayment, etc., it is not unreasonable to believe that

the conference may be followed by such a reaching out of American investors into the South American field as will do more than anything that has yet happened to turn the tide of South American trade in this direction.

Speaking of the May conference, it is interesting to note that the formal invitations from the United States government are going forward addressed to the governments of South America, and not to individual citizens of those governments. This means that each South American country, after accepting the invitation, will be free to appoint as its official representatives at the conference men of its choice. Such an arrangement, it is believed, will have the result of bringing to the conference the very ablest financial authorities in South America, which, of course, is a result greatly to be desired by the American government.

The original plan of sending the invitations to individuals did not find a great deal of support in official circles. It would have been easy for the United States, after consultation with the South American diplomats, to get together a list embracing many high grade men of the southern republics, and then send its invitations to them individually. But the plan of inviting each of the republics as such, leaving it to name its delegates, is believed to be far the better plan.

U. S. RUBBER CO. SALES INCREASED

It is understood that United States Rubber's footwear sales are fully 90 per cent ahead of a year ago. An average reduction in prices of 6 per cent has also helped consumption. As things stand, the big rubber company has enough forward orders to carry it through to next fall, operating at a very high percentage of capacity.

Foreign orders for rubber footwear up to Feb. 1 amounted to about \$1,500,000 and the end of these orders is not yet in sight. Good authorities believe that one result of the great European war will be a permanent and large increase in the European demand for American-made shoes and rubber footwear.

NEW ENGLAND POWER'S REPORT

The financial statement of the New England Power Company system for the year ended Dec. 31 last is:

	1914	1915
Gross	\$982,928.77	\$1,015,128.11
Operating expenses and taxes	472,788.71	522,206.00
Net income	510,140.06	492,922.11
Dividends	332,467.23	332,467.23
Balance	177,672.83	160,454.88
Surplus, beginning current year	140,145.18	140,145.18
Net income	510,140.06	492,922.11
Dividends	332,467.23	332,467.23
Net surplus	73,677.29	150,599.96
Earnings for January and February		\$205,415.10

	1914	1915
Gross	\$100,144.82	\$205,415.10
Operating expenses and taxes	82,603.95	84,290.22
Net	17,540.87	121,124.88

KANSAS BANK DEPOSITS GROW

TOPEKA, Kan.—A statement issued by the banking department shows that the deposits of the state banks as of Feb. 20 amounted to \$128,344,062, or \$10,000,000 above the previous record and \$21,000,000 over those of a year ago. The reserve is 36 per cent, the highest in history. There are 942 state banks and trust companies.

CONDITION OF CHICAGO FINANCES

CHICAGO—The city's financial statement as of Feb. 28 shows total debt of \$27,515,668. Unexercised borrowing power is given at \$22,524,184. Issues authorized by voters and not yet sold aggregate \$10,000,000, while the city council has approved \$4,000,000 additional bonds subject to voters' authorization.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$8.75 @ 50 bbl, \$1.15 @ 1.35 bag; pastry \$8.25 bbl, \$1.05 a bag.
Butter—Print 39 @ 42c lb; tub 37 @ 40c lb.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 34 @ 36c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29 @ 31c doz; fresh western first 23 @ 25c doz, according to size.
Beans—York state pea, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c pt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c pt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk.
Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.20c per pound in 100-lb bags.
Potatoes—Maine, 20c pk, 70c bu, \$1.30 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, \$1.10 bu.
Strawberries—Florida, 35c @ 60c bu.
Oranges—California navel, 25 @ 50c doz; Florida, 25 @ 45c; tangerines, 35c.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

	Decrease
Total reserve	\$43,840,000
Circulation	34,065,000
Bullion	29,465,000
Other assets	15,740,000
Other deposits	100,403,000
Public deposits	70,530,000
Government securities	30,018,000
Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 25.60 per cent, compared with 24.47 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 49½ to 45½ per cent in the corresponding week last year. Clearings through London banks for week \$247,220,000 compared with \$237,170,000 last week and \$258,831,000 last year.	

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS GIVE MORE PROMISE

Prospects for Near Future Said to Be Brighter Than for Many Months—Smaller Losses Are Mixed With Actual Gains

Railroad earnings begin to show some encouraging signs for the near future. An executive of a large trunk line says that within the past 10 days business on his road has shown the "most definite and substantial improvement in many months." Estimates of weekly gross earnings for western and southern lines, have lately begun to show smaller losses, and in some cases actual gains, compared with a year ago.

Monthly statements are from three to six weeks old before they are printed. They have a use, however, if only to show how much further improvement must go before there will have been any real revival of railroad earnings the country over.

Preliminary Washington figures for most railroads in the United States, for January, show a decrease in gross of only 7.6 per cent, against such shrinkage as 10.5 per cent in December, and more than 12 per cent in November. For the latest month reported, the loss was only above the average for the first seven months of the fiscal year, which was 7.5 per cent.

Results as to net earnings are at least superficially encouraging. January shrinkage in that item was but 2.6 per cent, as against 10.9 per cent in December, and 12 per cent in November. Returns from some individual systems point the same way. Pennsylvania lines lost but 10.1 per cent in January gross, compared with 14.5 per cent in December, and 14.8 per cent in November. New York Central lines showed only 1.5 per cent loss in January, compared with 10.4 per cent in December, and 11 per cent in November.

Pennsylvania's net earnings were far behind last year, 35.6 per cent, as they were in December; but the Central lines showed the surprising result of nearly doubling the January, 1914, net. The losses for all roads for three months of this fiscal year and last reveal the following:

	Gross	1914	1915	Net	1914	1915
Jan. decrease	10.5	4.1	10.9	2.6	20.9	20.9
Nov. decrease	12.4	3	12.1	15.0	15.0	15.0

Obviously one reason why the shrinkages were proportionately less in January than in November and December is that the comparison is with worse conditions a year ago.

Gross loss of the Pennsylvania lines was only 10 per cent in January this year, but in January, 1914, these earnings had already declined \$3,000,000, or approximately 10 per cent. They were \$24,800,000 in January, 1915, against \$30,500,000 in January, 1913, a decline of 18 per cent.

New York Central lines made a better showing, with a merely nominal loss in gross from the 1914 figures. Yet in January, 1914, gross was \$2,400,000 or upwards of 10 per cent less than in January, 1913. As for the January gain in net, it loses its significance in the light of the shrinkage in this item last year of \$3,666,000, or 70 per cent; January net earnings of these lines were \$200,000 greater in 1912, when gross business was \$1,000,000 less.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO. YEAR

The Electric Storage Battery Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1914	1915
Gross earnings	\$1,395,793	\$1,558,123
Exp. discounts, etc.	647,165	522,206
Net income	748,628	1,035,917
Other income	254,000	172,588
Total income	1,002,628	1,208,505
Dividends	649,964	649,964
Surplus	352,664	558,541
Prev surplus adj.	3,236,794	2,753,731
Total surplus	3,589,458	3,312,272

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 18)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—H. Herriek of Smith & Herriek; U. S.
 Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
 Chicago—C. L. Heilbrunn of Hillman & Co.; Copley Plaza.
 Chicago—H. Maseller of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
 Chicago—W. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
 Cincinnati—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen; Copley Plaza.
 Kansas City—K. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Four and a half.
 Detroit—H. F. Menzies; U. S.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Abe Berman of Berman & Son.
 Nashville—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; U. S.
 New York—L. Epstein of Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper Co.; Essex.
 New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouse; Essex.
 New York—W. J. Kennedy of Morris & Rogers; Lenox.
 Philadelphia—A. H. Lippincott of Lippincott, Son & Co.; Tour.
 Philadelphia—Andrew G. Kuenzel; U. S.
 Philadelphia—R. Metzler of Metzler & Co.; U. S.
 Pittsburgh—O. A. Hamilton of Katz & Goldsmith; U. S.
 Pittsburgh—R. W. Crabb of K. Solomon & Co.; U. S.
 St. Louis—L. M. Solomon; Essex.
 Tiffin, Ga.—S. Kulbush; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
 Havana, Cuba—Jose Buhens; U. S.
 St. Louis—John A. Bush of Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CANADA DOES CONSIDERABLE NEW RAILWAY BUILDING

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the annual report of the controller of railway statistics, J. L. Payne, Canada had on June 30 last, 22,891 miles of railway under construction in addition to the 30,795 already completed. The increase in operating mileage for the year ended June 30 last was 1491 miles, in addition to 300 miles of double track laid during the year. The capitalization of Canadian roads increased by nearly \$277,000,000 during the year, and is now nearing the two billion mark, the exact figures being \$1,808,320,761. If the stocks and bonds outstanding for railways under construction are taken into account, the total aggregate of capitalization is \$1,962,128,070. Dividends on stocks in 1914 amounted to \$30,434,801. The interest charges on all bonds were met in full.

The year was not nearly so profitable for the railways as the preceding one. Net earnings were \$64,108,280, or \$10,582,723 less than in 1913. There was a decrease of \$13,619,154, or 5.6 per cent in gross earnings, which totaled \$243,083,539. Operating expenses amounted to \$178,975,259, or \$3,036,431 less than the preceding year.

The western provinces have by far the largest mileage under construction. In Alberta there are now 3054 miles of new line surveyed, 804 miles under contract and 1188 completed by the contractors, but not yet in operation. In Saskatchewan there are 3458 miles surveyed, 340 under contract and 555 miles completed but not in operation. In British Columbia there are 3577 miles surveyed, but not in operation. In Manitoba there are 354 miles surveyed, 108 under contract and 134 completed, but not in operation. In Ontario there are 532 miles of new lines surveyed, 1841 miles under contract and 835 miles completed but not in operation.

One of the interesting features of the report deals with the federal and provincial guarantees and subsidies to the railways. The aggregate of guarantees by the Dominion and by the provinces has now reached the huge sum of \$406,259,165, of which as yet only some \$236,000,000 have been earned. The Dominion of Canada has pledged its credit to the extent of \$188,965,063. British Columbia has been comparatively even more prodigal, the total of bond guarantees for the province being \$80,322,072. Alberta comes next with \$55,410,450. Saskatchewan next with \$41,625,000 and Manitoba fourth among the provinces with \$25,221,580. Ontario, considered the wealthiest province, has guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$7,800,000. New Brunswick to the extent of \$6,063,000, while Quebec is down for only \$392,000.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS SEEN

WASHINGTON—President Fahey of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at opening of the session of directors of that organization, said: "Resumption of business activity and improvement of conditions which began as soon as we could readjust ourselves after the outbreak of the war is continuing steadily, and the movement should quicken a little faster now."

"The consensus of all expressions which come to me is that in almost every direction things are now mending rapidly. As a result of the war it is inevitable that there will be marked slowness in some lines, but more men are being put to work every week, and the industrial output is increasing."

CHICAGO RAILWAYS REPORT SOON

CHICAGO—The preliminary report of earnings of the Chicago Railways Company will be issued about March 25. The complete annual report will not be issued until Henry A. Blair returns from California about April 20.

Earnings for the year ended Jan. 31 last are expected to show about 3 per cent for the series 2 certificates, compared with approximately 5 per cent last year. The smaller showing is due to the effect of the loss of traffic during the latter half of the year, which could not be entirely offset by a corresponding reduction in operating costs, and to the fact that certain coupon interest and other income items do not appear in last year's income account.

CALUMET-ARIZONA MINING PROFITS

Report of Calumet & Arizona Mining Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1914, shows net earnings of \$3,085,535, or \$5 per share, compared with \$4,074,637, or \$6.60 per share in previous year. Of the total net the Superior & Pittsburg earned \$2,895,318; the Calumet & Arizona \$190,216.

Production amounted to 52,667,929 pounds of copper, 922,143 ounces of silver, and 24,122 ounces of gold. Cost of production was 8.19 cents per pound.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC		Decrease
Second week March.....	\$1,731,000	\$37,000
From July 1.....	71,948,132	2,689,225
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		
Second week March.....	\$746,655	*\$96,235
From July 1.....	26,745,427	*830,355
DUNSMUIR & RIO GRANDE		
Second week March.....	\$336,100	\$46,600
From July 1.....	15,580,560	1,666,300
CANADIAN NORTHERN		
Second week March.....	\$293,540	\$36,700
From July 1.....	12,099,625	4,310,660
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Second week March.....	\$229,480	\$3,867
From July 1.....	1,363,480	*\$18,890
LONG ISLAND		
Year ended Dec. 31.....		
Total operating revenue.....	\$13,220,334	*\$136,408
Operating expenses.....	9,115,776	\$35,214
Net operating revenue.....	4,104,558	*\$101,194
Operating income.....	3,318,433	\$506,464
Gross income.....	3,981,938	*\$509,401
Deductions.....	663,505	*\$75,567
Deficit.....	494,131	483,853
HUDSON & MANHATTAN		
January.....		
Gross.....	\$473,192	\$13,962
Expenses.....	273,756	8,645
Net income.....	240,191	9,640
Net available for interest and income bonds.....	62,631	10,487
CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.		
First week March.....	290,062	\$13,525
From July 1.....	9,630,492	\$14,006
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
Second week March.....	\$173,313	\$40,545
From July 1.....	6,767,939	1,426,947
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY		
Gross receipts.....	\$346,400	\$74,500
Expenses.....	406,700	47,450
Net earnings.....	46,700*	28,050
BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & ATLANTIC		
Year ended Dec. 31.....		
Total operating revenue.....	1914	122,356
Operating expenses.....	\$360,245	\$8,282
Net operating revenue.....	154,758	*\$2,217
Operating deficit.....	99,389	37,551
*Decrease		

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES IN SEMI-FINALS

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norwegian Champion, Continues to Win and Takes Places in Semi-Finals of Singles and Doubles

NEW YORK—Play in the singles of the women's national indoor lawn tennis championship tournament which is being contested on the courts of the Seventh Regiment armory has now reached the semi-final round, while the doubles section is also rapidly nearing completion.

In the singles Miss Alberta Weber and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, champion of Norway, came through in the upper half Wednesday, and will meet this afternoon. Miss Weber showed unusual strength in her fourth-round match, and defeated Miss Ina Kissell in straight sets at 6-1, 10-8. Miss Bjurstedt had an easier time in her match, disposing of Miss Katherine Force, with the loss of only one game in the first set.

Miss Marie Wagner, present holder of the championship, played her regular game and eliminated Miss Marion Vanderhoef in consecutive sets at 6-2, 6-3. The champion will meet Miss Polly Sheldon this afternoon in the semi-final, the latter having defeated Miss M. H. Taylor in the hardest fought singles of the day at 10-8, 6-4.

Miss Bjurstedt is the only player left in the singles who also has a chance for the doubles title. With Miss Florence Ballin as a partner she came through to the semi-final round by winning two matches. In the first they defeated Miss Wagner, who won the doubles title last year with Miss Clara Cassel, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef. Despite the brilliant play of Miss Wagner, the best her team could do was to take three games in each of the two sets. In the next round they defeated Mrs. R. M. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney, in straight sets at 7-5, 6-0. They will meet Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden in the top half semi-final today.

The latter pair advanced at the expense of Miss E. H. Means and Miss Ruth Cheeseman in straight sets at 6-2, 6-3. Miss C. Winn and Miss Ruth Schwab will play Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver in the lower half today. The former pair came through by winning from Miss Margaret Bissell and Miss Alice Pine in straight sets at 6-1, 7-5, while Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Weaver took straight love sets from Miss Force and Miss G. D. Torre. The summaries:

Women's national indoor championship, singles, fourth round—Miss Alberta Weber defeated Miss Ina Kissell 6-1, 10-8; Miss Molla Bjurstedt beat Miss Katherine Force 6-1, 6-0; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef 6-2, 6-3; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss M. H. Taylor 10-8, 6-4.

Women's national indoor championship, doubles, first round—Miss E. H. Moore and Mrs. T. K. Cassebeer defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Alberta Weber 7-5, 6-4.

Second round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss E. Ballin defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Marion Vanderhoef 6-2, 6-1; Miss K. Force and Miss G. D. Torre defeated Mrs. E. P. Shattuck and Miss E. Merritt 6-4, 6-3; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss E. H. Moore and Mrs. T. K. Cassebeer 7-5, 6-0.

Third round—Miss A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss E. H. Means and Miss Ruth Cheeseman 6-2, 6-0; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. R. M. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney 7-5, 6-0; Miss C. Winn and Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. Margaret Bissell and Miss Alice Pine 6-1, 7-5; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss G. D. Torre 6-0, 6-0.

REACH FINAL IN CURLING TROPHY

In the semi-final match for the Fenno trophy at the Curling Club of Boston Wednesday afternoon, the team from the Brookline Country Club, skipped by Jacques, defeated Clement's team by the score of 17 to 11 at the club's rinks in the Arena. The final match will be played next week. The first of a series of matches for the club championship will be played Saturday afternoon between teams skipped by Russell and Gould. The summary of Wednesday's matches:

FENNO TROPHY MATCH
King, Jacques, skip, defeated Brigham, Brigham, skip, 17 to 11.
Whitworth, Young, skip, defeated Jacques, skip, 17 to 11.
Score, Jacques' side 17, Clement's 11; 17 ends.

SCRATCH MATCH
Kent, Butcher, skip, defeated Gould, Butcher, skip, 17 to 11.
MacAusland, Kiddle, skip, defeated Daniels, skip, 17 to 11.
Score, Daniels' side 19, De Camp's 8; 17 ends.

OLDFIELD WINS 300-MILE RACE

VENICE, Cal.—Barney Oldfield won the 300-mile Grand Prix automobile race here Wednesday. William Carlson was second and G. E. Ruckstell third. The official time was: Oldfield, 4h. 24m. 9.2-5s.; Carlson, 4h. 24m. 43.3-5s.; Ruckstell, 4h. 27m. 27s.

Nineteen cars started and 12 finished. Not once during the race did Oldfield stop. He was fifth at the ninety-second lap, then forged ahead when Lewis and Hearne were forced to give up the lead, and finished the 97 laps with Carlson close behind him.

BOLD GOES TO WACO CLUB
HOUSTON, Tex.—Charles Bold of Everett goes to the Waco Texas league club as a result of a deal closed with the St. Louis Americans. Bold played in the Tristate league infield last year.



Capt. Loy J. Molumby '15, University of Minnesota track team

BIG WESTERN CONFERENCE MEETS AT NORTHWESTERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO — The Western Conference indoor track meet will be started at Northwestern's gymnasium Friday evening in coincidence with the western swimming championships, making the most important week-end of the year in collegiate athletics of this section. The Purple's magnificent gymnasium has been the scene of these events for several years.

In the swimming meet, Northwestern will doubtless enjoy the pleasure of being declared the winner over the best in the West before the home folks. By virtue of their victory over Illinois last Saturday, they won the intercollegiate conference, registered as it is by dual meets, and also the water basketball honors. No other team pushed them this season. This is a fine tribute to the work of Coach Thomas Robinson who, for the third successive year, has developed the swimming champions of the West.

In the indoor track contests the result is far from foreseen. Illinois still looks strong while Wisconsin's stock has gone down since the beginning of the season. Chicago has forged to the front while Northwestern has gone back.

A few winners seem certain judging from form in dual meets. Among them are Captain Ward and Diamond, both of Chicago, in the hurdles and quarter-mile; Captain Osborne of Northwestern, in the half-mile; Mason of Illinois in the two-mile; Keeler of Wisconsin in the shot put, and one of the Purple trio of H. and M. James, Ottenheimer and Crays in the high jump.

Competition will open Friday night in preliminary trials for the quarter and half-mile runs reducing the field in each event to six contestants, the finals coming Saturday.

The water sports will be given Friday afternoon and evening. Before going into the details of the aquatic meet it

HARVARD MEN TIE WITH AMHERST IN GYMNASIIC MEET

AMHERST—Amherst College tied Harvard University Wednesday night in a gymnastic meet in Pratt gymnasium, 27 to 27. The work of Ralston on the side horse was smooth and the feature of the meet. Herschaft excelled on the parallel bars and McTernan gave a fine exhibition of tumbling.

Amherst won four first places. Harvard excelled on the horizontal bars, winning all the points. M. F. Gates was the Harvard star, getting two first places. The summary:

Horizontal bar—Won by M. E. Gates, Harvard; D. Campbell, Harvard, second; W. Campbell, Harvard, third.
Side horse—Won by Ralston, Amherst; Smith, Amherst, second; Gates, third.
Indian clubs—Won by Leonard, Amherst; Smith, Amherst, second; Symonds, Harvard, third.
Parallel bars—Won by Herschaft, Amherst; W. Campbell, second; Kohout, Amherst, third.
Swinging rings—Won by Gates, Kohout, second; W. Campbell, third.
Tumbling—Won by McTernan, Amherst; McPhail, Harvard, second; Reynolds, Harvard, third.

CHICAGO AFTER OLYMPIC GAMES

CHICAGO—That this city wants a few hundred Olympic stars to compete here for the sixth Olympics is the latest report from the West. President J. A. Pugh of the Sportsmen's Club heads a committee representing his organization in a monster rally of Chicago's athletic clubs, which gathers to bring the games here in 1916. Appeals and petitions will also flood the Olympic committee from a delegation of leading citizens, if the promised action by the city council is realized.

CHICAGO BEATS PORTLAND
MODESTO, Cal.—The Chicago Americans defeated the Portland club of the Pacific Coast league here Wednesday, 5 to 1.

will be interesting to note the results of the dual swimming season just brought to a close.

This year's swimming conference is the biggest that has ever been held. Besides the four regular attendants Minnesota has entered a team. Little is known of the men from the north but it is not felt that they will figure largely in the results.

Judging from their past performances the following appear now to be the likely results of the competition: In the plunge for distance McDonald of Illinois first, Redmond of Chicago second, and a tossup between McCreary and Goodsmith of Northwestern and Neff of Chicago for third; 40-yard swim: Vincent Johnson, the Purple sophomore and star newcomer of the year, first, Pavlick of Chicago, Nelson of Wisconsin, Wood of Northwestern and Griffin of Illinois all for second; 200-yard breaststroke: Taylor of Wisconsin first, Chapman of Illinois second and Scoles of Northwestern third, with Minnesota an unknown factor; 100-yard swim: Johnson to win, Nelson of Northwestern, Griffin of Illinois and Neff of Chicago for second; 150-yard back stroke: Pavlick of Chicago first, Scoles of Northwestern second and Taylor of Wisconsin and Chapman of Illinois for third; 220-yard swim: Johnson to win, Sawyer of Wisconsin second and a battle between Neff of Chicago and Green of Illinois for third. Quarter-mile: A pretty match between Wood of Northwestern and Griffin of Illinois with Sawyer and Neff battling for third.

The relay seems bound to go to Northwestern's squad which has broken the American intercollegiate record this year. Chicago looks good for second and Illinois and Wisconsin will battle for third; Yet Illinois has a way of coming back strong so that those who have watched its work figure it may take second in the relay and in the meet. If so, Chicago appears to be certain of third place.

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MRS. PRICE WINS SEMI-FINAL IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—One semi-final in the annual silver foil golf championship produced a 19-hole victory for Mrs. J. R. Price of Oakmont over her clubmate, Miss Louise Elkins, Wednesday. The pair made the turn all even, and at no time were they more than a hole apart. Miss Elkins winning the eighteenth to a 5. In the upper half of the bracket Mrs. R. H. Barlow won from Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, by 2 to 1.

Robert Hunter of Wee Burn came through a winner with a total of 242 for the 54 holes of the Tin Whistle championship, two strokes in the lead of P. W. Whittemore of Brookline. The net prize went to T. R. Palmer of Erie, whose total handicap was 60, with a net of 219. E. G. Chandlees of Overbrook was second in 220, his total handicap 108. I. S. Robeson of Rochester won the best gross for a single round with 81. Hunter and Whittemore, as winners, being barred. The tie for the best net round was 70, between Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and M. D. Fink, both of New York.

MARATHON WINNER MAY COMPETE WEST

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—T. G. Watts, Jr., chairman of the athletic board of the Missouri Athletic Association, has been instructed to bring the winner of the Boston marathon here to compete in the annual long-distance run, as the Boston event always attracts the best performers in the East. The winner is generally considered champion of that section.

BOISE POLOISTS WIN
SAN FRANCISCO—Boise, Ida., defeated Burlingame, Cal., Wednesday, 7½ goals to 4½, in the first match game for the Sacramento cups in the universal polo tournament.

BOSTON ARENA DEFEATS B. A. A. IN HOCKEY SERIES

BOSTON A. A. VS. BOSTON ARENA
Boston A. A. Won 1
Boston Arena Lost 2

Followers of the Boston Arena hockey seven are today congratulating the members of the team for its victory over the Boston Athletic Association Wednesday when the Red and White players won from the Unicorn representatives by a score of 8 goals to 5. This was the first victory for the Arena team in the city series, the B. A. A. having won the two previous ones.

B. A. A. easily held the Arena during the first half, ex-cepting Skilton, who scored all three of the Arena's goals in that time. In the second half the offense of the Arena seven was much stronger, while its defense tightened up at the same time, and the result was that B. A. A. scored but once in the 25 minutes of competition, while in less than 10 minutes, when all the scoring was made, the Arena made five goals.

When Conley shot the eighth Arena goal, his team made use of the successful defense of the Aberdeen team in having two sets of players forming a parallel defense and it worked successfully.

The Unicorn seven had a lot of speed at the beginning of the match, Hicks having made the first goal on a long shot from a rather hard angle. Smart earned the second B. A. A. goal, and the first signs of Skilton's wonted form came less than a minute after Smart scored.

Skilton got the puck well down the rink and, after a brilliant dash, sent it past Chadwick. Skilton's second goal about four minutes later was no less spectacular. Robbins and Hicks scored within 10 seconds of each other, the first named on a long shot, while Hicks' goal was upon a pass from Hutchinson. Skilton's third count was on a shot out of a scrimmage.

At the start of the second half Sequin raised the Arena score to a tie with B. A. A. B. A. took the lead again when Osgood scored, but that was the last B. A. A. point. Conley's goal was one from out of a scrimmage, and Sequin's shot put the Arena ahead. Sequin's third goal was made after he took the puck from Roach, and Conley's was the result of individual effort. The summary:

ARENA H. C.
Synnott, r.w., Jones, Hopkins, Conley, Downing, Osgood, Hutchinson, Sequin, Robbins, Hicks, Osgood, Roach, George Brown, E. W. Smart, Skilton, c.p., Huntington, Whitten, P., Chadwick, Small, E., Chadwick.
Score, Arena H. C. 8, B. A. A. 5. Goals made by Skilton 2, Sequin 2, Conley 2, Hicks 2, Smart, Robbins, Osgood. Referee, Dr. George Tingley and H. Foster, Jr. Goal umpires, R. Carnochan and E. Gilbert. Timers, George Brown, E. Woods and Dr. E. Murphy. Time, 25m. halves.

TRAPSHOOTERS TIE SCORES IN HANDICAP EVENTS

NEW YORK—Trapshooters from all points of the compass broke thousands of targets Wednesday at the special 100 bird handicap shoot of the Port Washington Yacht Club. Sixty men faced the traps and with almost ideal conditions the match proved to be one of the best of the season.

R. I. Spotts, the champion, captured the high scratch prize. He tied J. H. Vanderveer and T. H. Lewis with 93 apiece and won the shoot off. The high handicap man was W. Dean. Twelve men tied with 100 as their scores, and after several shoot offs Dean was declared the winner. A. H. Snowden won the second and Carl Stein the third prize.

BROOKLYN HAS EASY CONTEST

DAYTONA, Fla.—Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn Nationals sent his regulars against the Clarendon-Orlando team Wednesday with the hope of making the game some kind of a contest. He supplied the hotel team with top pitchers and a catcher. However, the game was easy for Brooklyn. The final score 14 to 1. Dell, Cater and Smith were delegated to do the pitching for the hotel team and all three were batted hard. They were accorded very poor support, so that the Brooklyn had little or no trouble sending runs across the plate. Cutshaw and Wheat each collected two safe hits.

CUTTING QUITS BASEBALL
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ralph Cutting, left-handed pitcher in the American Association, has quit baseball for a dairy. He has renounced sport, and has gone back to the farm—in Concord, N. H. Cutting, with the Milwaukee club four years, led the league pitchers in 1913.

J. A. POWER QUITS ATHLETICS
J. A. Power, star mile runner of the Boston Athletic Association, has announced that he has quit athletics for good. He was one of the American athletes who toured Australia in 1913 and captured many championship titles.

MARTIN AND BACON FAVORITES
NEW YORK—Fred Martin and Frank Bacon are considered favorites to win the 24-hour roller skating race which started in Madison Square Garden at midnight. The race is for two-men teams.

BUFFALO FEDERALS WIN
ATHENS, Ga.—The Buffalo Federals defeated the University of Georgia, 5 to 0 here Wednesday. Smith, Krapp and Allen pitched for Buffalo.

B. A. A. RECEIVES NO WORD AS YET FROM WORCESTER

Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association stated this morning that he had not yet received any official notice from Worcester academy that a member of its team was ineligible to compete in the B. A. A. interscholastic indoor championship track meet last month and that the team trophy would be returned to the B. A. A.

Reports from Worcester Wednesday evening stated that A. H. Doyle, winner of first place in the 40-yard dash and second in the 300-yard dash, had been found to be over age and that he was therefore ineligible to take part in the meet. Eliminating the points won by him, Huntington school of Boston becomes first with a total of 15½ points. Phillips Exeter academy stays in second place with 14½ points. Boston English high school becomes third with 12 points and Worcester academy becomes fourth with 9.

Worcester reports also state that all of the prizes involved in the declaring of Doyle as ineligible will be returned to the Boston Athletic Association to be given to the men to whom they rightfully belong.

Manager Brown said this morning that when the prizes are received by the B. A. A. they will be held by that organization until the schools furnish the club with birth certificates of the winning athletes. Mr. Brown said that there had been so much trouble over the question of age, that in future all schools would have to furnish with the entries certificates showing the date of birth of each athlete.

PRACTISE WORK FOR CHAMPIONS

MACON, Ga.—Two hard practise sessions have been scheduled for the Boston Nationals, world's baseball champions, today by Manager Stallings. The Boston leader is desirous of speeding the players up for the series soon to start with the local club and will drive the men at top speed should conditions be favorable.

The regulars and yannigans played a practise game Wednesday and the former won by a score of 11 to 0. Tyler, Cottrell and Strand pitched for the yannigans, while Hughes and Crutcher pitched for the winners. The regulars did some heavy hitting, getting 12 for a total of 15, while the yannigans got 6 for a total of 10.

BUFFALO PLANS ON TRAINING CAMP

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Buffalo club of the International league will do spring training in this city, if present plans are carried through. Secretary William Little of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter Wednesday inquiring about hotel accommodations. Quarters probably will be offered by the Y. M. C. A. Buffalo plans to reach this city on April 6 for a two weeks' workout at the Center street grounds.

WASHINGTON SECONDS WIN
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The Washington Americans regularly only held one long practise period Wednesday. The second team defeated the University of Virginia in a seven-inning game, 2 to 0. Seigle, the Cuban infielder practising with the Philadelphia Nationals, has signed a Washington contract and reports this week.

REGIMENTAL MEET TODAY

The opening events of the Boston high school regimental championships will be held in the High School of Commerce gymnasium this afternoon. The events will be the finals in the standing high jump, standing broad jump and shot-put. Trials in the running high jump along with the events named will be held for the intermediate and juniors.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS WIN
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Cuban Reds here Wednesday, 4 to 1. Mayer allowed four hits and the lone score. The Cubans got to Demaree for only three hits, but fielded skillfully. Bancroft beat out a bunt and put two runs across, while Cravath had a triple.

HENLEY SHELL IS AT HARVARD

The eight-oared shell in which the Harvard second varsity crew won the Grand challenge cup at the English royal Henley regatta last summer arrived in Boston Wednesday. It will be taken to Cambridge and used by one of the crews for practise work.

MEXINES LEAD BOWLERS
PEORIA, Ill.—The Mexines of Detroit led the five-men event in the American Bowling congress tournament here on Wednesday with 2807. In the doubles Wyenold and Matthes, Chicago, led with 1283. J. Leffinger, Chicago, has the highest score in the singles, 671.

JUNIOR FOILSMEN COMPETE
NEW YORK — Junior foilsmen are scheduled to compete tonight at the home of the Crescent Athletic Club for the secretary's medals. The competition is open to members of the Long Island division of the A. F. L. only.

BIRMINGHAM BEATS ATHLETICS
ORLANDO, Fla.—Five runs in the seventh inning gave the Birmingham Southern Association team a 5 to 4 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics here Wednesday.

CUP-TIE POSSIBILITIES ARE NOW OF THE MOST INTEREST

Followers of English Association Football Are Also Watching the Results of League Competitions With the Usual Closeness of Attention

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The following tables show the position of the clubs in the three principal leagues up to and including the matches played Feb. 20:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION									
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Ag.	P.	Goals	
Oldham Athletic	25	13	7	5	58	42	35		
Manchester City	25	12	8	5	55	35	32		
Sheffield Wed.	25	12	8	5	49	39	32		
Everton	26	12	7	7	51	30	31		
Blackburn Rovers	27	13	5	9	63	46	31		
Sunderland	28	11	2	10	62	51	30		
W. Bromwich A.	25	12	5	8	24	23	29		
Sheffield United	25	10	8	7	36	25	28		
Bradford City	26	8	12	6	38	37	26		
Blackburn	24	11	4	9	40	27	26		
Middlesbrough	26	8	9	9	44	52	25		
Aston Villa	26	8	10	8	35	42	24		
Burnley	25	9	5	11	40	35	23		
Liverpool	25	7	11	10	40	53	21		
Newcastle Utd.	24	7	6	11	32	35	20		
Chelsea	24	5	10	9	34	42	20		
Manchester United	26	5	10	11	34	42	20		
Bolton Wanderers	26	8	10	8	35	42	19		
Tottenham Hotspur	26	6	7	13	42	63	19		
Notts County	26	5	7	14	20	46	17		

ENGLISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION									
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Ag.	P.	Goals	
Derby County	27	17	5	5	58	26	39		
The Arsenal	27	15	4	8	55	28	34		
Preston N.E.	27	12	8	7	41	35	32		
Birmingham	23	13	4	6	50	23	30		
Barnsley	26	18	2	10	33	40	30		
Huddersfield T.	26	13	3	10	38	37	29		
Bury	27	11	6	10	42	43	28		
Stockport County	27	11	5	11	38	41	27		
Northampton	27	11	5	11	38	37	26		
Bristol City	26	11	4	11	48	39	26		
Wolverhampton Wan	26	11	4	11	45	39	26		
Hull City	23	11	5	10	36	37	26		
Fulham	24	10	5	9	36	30	26		
Lincoln City	25	9	7	9	32	34	25		
Notts Forest	26	8	8	10	37	52	24		
Leeds City	27	9	4	14	47	43	22		
Grimsby Town	27	8	6	13	34	53	22		
Blackpool	26	9	3	15	35	45	21		
Glossop	26	5	5	10	22	59	15		
Leicester Fosse	26	6	3	17	27	64	15		

SOUTHERN LEAGUE					Goals		
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Ag.	P.
Watford	25	13	7	5	38	25	33
West Ham United	26	13	7	6	48	33	33
Cardiff City	27	15	2	10	52	27	32
Reading	27	15	2	10	49	33	32
Northampton	28	11	8	9	37	35	33
Southampton	25	13	3	9	49	29	33
Exeter City	26	11	8	7	40	30	33
Bright & Hove A	24	12	4	8	33	29	22
Swindon	26	10	8	8	32	43	33
Worcester City	27	11	7	9	33	33	33
Exeter City	26	10	6	10	39	31	22
Queens Park R.	24	7	10	7	35	37	33
Worcester City	26	10	7	9	33	33	33
Crystal Palace	24	8	7	9	30	34	22
Plymouth Argyle	25	6	10	9	33	33	33
Farnborough	26	7	10	9	33	39	22
Southend United	26	7	6	13	28	37	33
Bristol Rovers	24	7	2	15	37	37	33
Worcester City	26	7	10	9	33	33	33
Gillingham	27	4	6	17	29	61	33

THE HOME FORUM

"REDEEMING THE TIME"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE inconsistency of the human mind is displayed in its disposition to measure life and all its works into the fragments called time, and then, when it has filled this broken sense of duration with a multiplicity of material activities, to assert, in contradiction of its own measurements, an insufficiency of time. The paradoxical complaint, "I haven't time," arises from this very self-submergence in the finite sense of time, the limited sense which frets, and hurries, and wears, and finds its climax in the belief of death. Christian Science, through the metaphysical process of unfolding eternity to the human consciousness, is redeeming this false sense of time, and showing that every right work, everything that is really necessary and worthy, can be accomplished in harmony by each one as the eternality of Life is understood.

Time is not included in the spiritual creation as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. Successive evenings and mornings, rather, are unfolded which reveal, in ascending scale, the infinite ideas of divine Mind. These days of Spirit embrace in infinite duration, all that is real and good, and cannot, therefore, be measured by material calendars. The scientific understanding and demonstration of this spiritual day is, moreover, gradually releasing humanity from the time limitations which mortal belief has marked off for itself. The "process of time" which expresses the inherent tendency of material sense to limit all things is first mentioned in connection with Cain's attempt to make the fruits of material activity acceptable to God—an undertaking that has never succeeded. Then as the measures of the mortal time sense grew more insistent, a corresponding decrease in human longevity and repose appeared, until the world today seems joined in a mad endeavor to fill its limited time full and more full of the unreal activities of material living.

In Ecclesiastes it is written: "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven." "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time." From the standpoint of divine Science, every right activity is essentially one with infinite Truth, and can in no wise be curtailed or limited in its proper duration. Spiritual understand-

ing of the undivided, the unlimited Mind, or God, obliterates the whole notion of time divisions with the true sense of infinite duration.

Crowded or inadequate time allotments are the product of a false concept of life in matter, never of infinite, divine Mind. This material sense of God and man has, as the Preacher continued, "set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end." The fret, the thwart, the irreconcilable hurry and work unfinished, all result from the ignorance of material sense which fetters itself within the bars of mortal hours. The smaller the division of time upon which mortal thought sets its attention, the greater the sense of haste and unequal adjustment of duty to duration. It is said that the measurement of the hour was not recognized by the Jews until after their Babylonian captivity. Jesus, later on, turned thought back to the one all-important task of the hour, and hours, all hours. He said: "The hour . . . now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth." This calls, of course, for a fine discrimination between our true work and the frittering demands of material sense. Legitimate tasks fall into orderly lines for him who seeks first to spiritualize his thought.

"My son," runs an admonition in Proverbs, "forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments: for length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee." In the fifth commandment release from time-limitation is specially promised. "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long." Scientifically to understand and obey these commandments destroys all time-wasting friction in human relations.

The details of necessary occupations may be as various as the mortals engaged in them; but out of them all, that activity alone will remain as an enduring achievement which has forwarded the exchange of a material for the spiritual sense of Life. The harassing material demands upon our time are seen, then, to be just the phenomena of the unreal sense of time itself. Trivialities, frivolities, which once seemed attractive appear now as idleness, a waste of time, and are

abandoned. Oppressive demands are replaced by the reflected activities of divine Mind just so fast as the individual comes into conscious possession of eternity now. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 584 of Science and Health: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"

The ideal of timeless Life kept ever before the thought gives the perfect rule for completing all the work that is right for us to do with the least waste of time and the least wear, and for emerging triumphantly from all the demands that are not laid upon us by divine Truth. No human life has ever been confronted with such stupendous tasks as those set for Jesus. Because the tyranny of material sense did not shorten for him the eternal day of Spirit, he was able finally to say, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." He who was able to

take the boat across the lake without any lapse of time whatever had declared of his eternal selfhood, "Before Abraham was, I am." The metaphysical economics which produced the tribute money, repudiated the mortal belief in a necessary passage of time between production and distribution. He who fed thousands from a few loaves needed no process of time for the preparation of bread. He who lived in spiritual freedom from limitations enabled the fishermen after a night of profitless toil, to fill their nets in a moment when they also yielded to spiritual sense. The tyranny of time sense was, in short, annulled by the man who had conquered the lust of the flesh and the lust of the world. Of this spiritual illumination Mrs. Eddy writes on page 520 of Science and Health: "The numerals of infinity, called *seven days*, can never be reckoned according to the calendar of time. These days will appear as mortality disappears, and they will reveal eternity, newness of Life, in which all sense of error forever disappears and thought accepts the divine infinite calculus."



(Reproduced by permission)

Girls in Burma Carrying Bamboo Buckets Filled With Water

The accompanying picture shows two Burmese girls carrying bamboo buckets filled with water. Most people imagine that the buckets made from bamboo are shaped like the buckets ordinarily in use in the west, but the bamboo is not usually large enough to make a bucket of serviceable size of similar proportions. To make up for the small diameter the bamboo "bucket" is usually at least six feet high, and is not carried by a

terminal handle but sloped across the shoulder as in the illustration. The bamboos have thin internal diaphragms all down the stem, like grasses—they are in fact gigantic grasses—and all that is necessary to convert one into a water vessel is to cut the stem off just below one node or diaphragm and to knock out all the others so as to leave a clear tube closed only at the bottom. It will be noticed how remarkably like

the Burmese are to the Chinese in face, the clothes and way of dressing the hair alone serving to distinguish the two in some cases.

Thy Behavior

Pitch thy behavior low; thy projects high;
So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be.
—George Herbert.

Ancient Gaul and Its Inhabitants

"If one were suddenly carried twenty or thirty centuries backward, into the midst of what was then called Gaul, he would not recognize France," writes the historian Guizot. "The same mountains reared their heads; the same plains stretched far and wide; the same rivers rolled on their course. There is no alteration in the physical formation of the country, but the aspect was very different. Instead of fields all trim with cultivation and all covered with various produce, one would see inaccessible morasses, and vast forests as yet unopened, given up to the chances of primitive vegetation, and peopled with bears, and even the urus or wild ox, and with elk too—a kind of animal that one finds no longer nowadays save in the colder regions of northeastern Europe, such as Lithuania and Courland. Then wandered over the champagne great herds of swine . . . tamed only so far as to know the sound of their keep-

er's horn. The better sort of fruits and vegetables were quite unknown; they were imported into Gaul—the greatest part from Asia, a portion from Africa and the islands of the Mediterranean." "And three or four centuries before the Christian era, on that vast territory comprised between the ocean and the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps, and the Rhine, six or seven millions of men led a barbarous life, enclosed in dwellings dark and low, the best of their built of wood and clay, covered with branches or straw, made in a single round piece, open to daylight only through a door, and confusedly huddled together behind a rampart, not instinctively composed of timber, earth and stone, which surrounded and protected what they were pleased to call a town." "Gaul, moreover, was not occupied by one and the same nation, with the same traditions and the same chiefs. Tribes very different in origin, habits, and date

of settlement were continually disputing the territory. In the south were Iberians or Aquitanians, Phoenicians and Greeks; in the north and in the northwest were Kymrians or Belgians; everywhere else, Gauls or Celts—the most numerous settlers, who had the honor of giving their name to the country. Who were the first to come there, and what was the date of their settlement, no one knows. Of the Greeks alone does history mark with any precision the arrival in southern Gaul. The Phoenicians preceded them by several centuries; but it is impossible to fix any exact time. Information is equally vague as to the period when the Kymrians invaded the north of Gaul. As for the Gauls and the Iberians, there is not a word about their first entrance into the country; for they were discovered there already at the first appearance of the country itself in the domain of history. The Iberians, whom the Romans call Aquitanians, dwelt at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the territory comprised between the mountains, the Garonne, and the ocean. They belonged to the race, that under the same appellation, had peopled Spain; but by what route they came into Gaul is a problem which we cannot solve."

CABRILLO AND CALIFORNIA

"It is a strange thing that the great encyclopedias of modern times make no mention of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, whose achievements as a discoverer are second only to the achievements of Columbus, and whose abilities as a navigator were marvelous," writes John S. McGroarty in his book, "California," and goes on to show how the ships of the Portuguese Cabrillo were without doubt "the first to sail on pathways of the seas to the Land of Heart's Desire."

"Leaving the port of Navidad at the end of June, 1542, Cabrillo reached on Aug. 20 a point on the west coast of Mexico called Cabo Bajo, which was the most northerly point ever reached by any of his predecessors. Putting in and out of every harbor he met upon the way, and placing its location correctly in his log, as well as giving these harbors and prominent headlands names, he at length passed the Coronado islands and entered San Diego harbor, which he called San Miguel."

"It seems that Cabrillo's expedition tarried a space of six days in San Diego,

and the Moslem world; Greeks at court described the east and the empire; returning crusaders and distinguished visitors were called in; Roger himself and his pardoned rebel barons knew all Apulia and Southern Italy; the King's uncle, Henry, described his native Piedmont and Northern Italy; information came from a thousand sources, and fact and fable were all set down together.

"The net result of the work was, first, a silver planisphere weighing 450 Roman pounds, on which were traced in their equal distances, as far as was known, the gulfs, seas, and other physical and topographical features of the globe; secondly a map or series of maps of the earth; and thirdly the geographical work of Edrisi himself containing the information and explanatory notices intended to illustrate the planisphere and the maps, a book commonly called 'The Book of Roger,' the delight of whose wisheth to traverse the world. This was published in 1154."

Mr. Curtis says that the silver disk or orb was destroyed "in anti-Moslem riots under Roger's successor. The original maps or charts were also lost, and only imperfect or partial copies remain of them."

"The Book of Roger became a classic among Arab geographers, and many copies were made of it. In Europe, after little had been known of it for four and a half centuries, the fragments of the work were published in Rome and Paris, 1592 and 1619, under the name of Geographia Nubiensis, since when it has been well known in the West."

"Edrisi used the Ptolemaic division into Climates for mapping out the world. He took up a scheme of vertical division corresponding to our meridians, by which each of the seven Climes was divided again into ten parts. These were spaced out into Arabic miles, and by that the distances of places apart were reckoned, by means of the calculations of travelers in 'day's marches,' the best known parts of the Mediterranean lands being taken as a starting-point. The descriptions in the book amplified the knowledge conveyed in the drawn charts, and the silver planisphere reproduced the flat map on a concave surface."

"What was the exact shape of this

silver instrument? Edrisi says 'the world is a ball floating in the clouds of heaven like the yolk in an egg,' but the only inhabited part of the earth is the upper or, as it seemed, the northern half. That the world was round was surmised by the best minds, Arabs and Latin, even if the vulgar opinion held that it was flat. However, as the southern half of the earth was to his mind burned with the sun and unpeopled, Edrisi must have constructed the silver instrument as the upper half of a globe, and not a complete ball, as some have thought."

This was nearly 600 years before Galileo was forced to abjure the Copernican theory.

With a Posy From Shottery

In Shottery the posies nod and blow,
And marigold and phlox stand all arow,
The field with daisies pied
Reach out on either side
Just as they did those years and years ago.

The banks with spicy wild thyme thickly set,
The cowslips and the nodding violet,
And daffodils that rise
Before the swallow flies,
Delight us with their olden beauty yet.

Across the fields comes drifting fair and fine
The fragrance of some dew-kissed flowering vine,
And at the meadow edge
There grows a scented hedge,
Of sweet muskroses and of eglantine.

In Shottery are narrow flowered ways
Where cuckoo buds glow in the twilight haze—
But one stands musing on
The flowers that are gone,
The ones that bloomed in Shakespeare's yesterdays.
—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

Thought Precedes the Deed

Strive to be wise and to work for
righteous thinking, for thought always
goes before the deed.—Adami.

THOREAU AND ALCOTT

F. B. Sanborn, in his volume on Henry D. Thoreau, says that the latter's earliest book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," "like most of his writings, is a record of his friendships and in it we find that high-toned, paradoxical essay on Love and Friendship, which has already been quoted. To read this literally, as Channing says, 'would be to accuse him of stupidity; he gossips there of a high, imaginary world.' But its tone is no higher than was the habitual feeling of Thoreau towards his friends, or that sentiment which he inspired in them. In Mr. Alcott's diary for March 16, 1847, he writes, two years before the 'Week' was made public:

"This evening I pass with Thoreau at his hermitage on Walden, and he reads me some passages from his manuscript volume, entitled 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers.' The book is purely American, fragrant with the life of New England woods and streams, and could have been written nowhere else. Especially am I touched by his sufficiency and soundness, his aboriginal vigor,—as if a man had once more come into Nature who knew what Nature meant him to do with her,—Virgil, and White of Selborne, and Isaac Walton, and Yankee settler all in one. I came home at midnight, through the woody . . . paths, and slept with the pleasing dream that presently the press would give me two books to be proud of—Emerson's 'Poems,' and Thoreau's 'Week.'"

Writing of Alcott, Thoreau speaks of his abundant faith and says:—"His words and attitude always suppose a better state of things than other men are acquainted with, and he will be the last man to be disappointed as the ages revolve. He has no venture in the present. But though comparatively disregarded now, laws unsuspected by most will take effect, and masters of families and rulers will come to him for advice. A true friend of man. . . . He is perhaps the sanest man and has the fewest crotchets of any I chance to know,—the same yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Of yore we had sauntered and talked, and effectually put the world behind us; for he was

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"TO A WATERFOWL"

The story of how Bryant came to write "To a Waterfowl" is familiar; how as a lonely youth trudging over the hills to begin his unloved law practice, he became aware of a solitary bird winging its way along the horizon, and took from its high, safe and unwearied flight lessons of confidence and

calm that wrote themselves into the poem and gave to it a singular sense of beauty.

Bryant's son-in-law, Parke Godwin, has related this incident: "Once when Matthew Arnold, with his family, was visiting the ever hospitable home of Charles Butler, I happened to spend an evening there. In the course of it Mr. Arnold took up a volume of Bryant's poems from the table and turning to me said, 'This is the American poet, facile princeps'; and after a pause he continued: 'When I first heard of him, Hartley Coleridge (we were both lads then) came into my father's house one afternoon considerably excited and exclaimed, "Matt, do you want to hear the best short poem in the English language?" "Faith, Hartley, I do," was the reply. He then read a poem, "To a Waterfowl," in his best manner. And he was a good reader. As soon as he had done he asked, "What do you think of that?" "I am not sure but you are right, Hartley: is it your father's?" was my reply. "No," he rejoined, "father has written nothing like that." Some days afterward he might be heard muttering to himself,

"The desert and illimitable air,
Lone wandering, but not lost."

"About Me Round I Saw"

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny
plains,
And liquid lapse of murmuring stream
by these,
Creatures that lived, and moved, and
walked, or flew,
Birds on the branches warbling; all
things smiled;
With fragrance and with joy my heart
c'erflowed.
—John Milton.

Jack Verney as a London Apprentice

As a picture of the doings of the seventeenth century and as a specimen of the quaint English of the day, this delightful extract from the Verney Memoirs, edited by Margaret E. Verney, would be difficult to surpass.

In 1659, Jack Verney obtained a position as merchant's apprentice. "In allowing Jack to be bound to a citizen of London, Sir Ralph rose superior to many prejudices of his age and class. The tendency of the Civil War had been to bring the profession of arms once more to the front, as the only one befitting a gentleman. On the other hand such few apprentices as were 'Persons of good Quality' gave offence to the City by affecting to go in costly apparel, and wear weapons, and to frequent schools of dancing, fencing and music. Proclamations of the Lord Mayor and Orders of Common Council were constantly directed against such irregularities. An apprentice was expressly forbidden to wear lace, embroidery in crell or metal, any 'cost of needlework, or any silke in or about any part of his apparel'; was therefore bound to wear nothing except what his master provided; but if Mr. Gabriel Roberts (his master) shared his countrymen's love of music as well as of poetry, we may hope that he relaxed in favor of Jack's cherished guitar the rule which forbade

an apprentice to own a musical instrument.

"While the New Year 1660 dawned darkly upon England, to Jack the future seemed very bright, for he had planted his foot on the first step of the ladder that was to lead to success and honor. He hoped that his profession would prove no less satisfactory to his father than if he had been 'an Inns of Court Gentleman.' A few weeks later he is in the full tide of bustle and importance; his presence in the warehouse is so necessary that he can scarcely speak to Aunt Pen though she went up 'unpurposed,' to see him. 'As concerning the liking of my Trade I assure you that I never delighted in any play when I was at Schoole as I doe in this trade, and alsoe that if I could doe my Mr. tenn times more service then now I doe, I should doe it with a real gladnesse. . . . My Aunt Penelope Denton was here on the 12th inst. And shee would have stayed till I had writt a Letter to have sent by my Uncle Verney, but I had noe leasure att all to writte, by reason of our selling of a greate parcell of silke wch was that day to be delivered, and at the day of delivery we have a little trouble in weighing of itt, stripping of itt, and severall other things, as writingt bonds, Bill of Parcels, &c., wherefore I could not then writt butt was faine to

acquainte her with my businesse, to cause her to be soone gone, for that my Mr. was all the while in the Warehouse with him wch bought ye Silke."

"Mr. Roberts doth not att all decline from his former kindness, but hath taught mee to keepe Marchants Bookes, which indeed is not ordinary. The Gentlewomen likewise continue in their former kindness unto me, And I still continue att Table with them, soe If you will be pleased (if you thinke fitt) this lent to send mee any sort of your pyes to Give unto them, I shall, whether or no, continue your most humble and most obedient son and servant." Claydon pies are duly sent; the last was a very good one, John writes, "but none can tell what it is, some are of opinion of one thing some of another, but most that it is Wild Bore."

Painting and Music

Whereas, while polish, refinement, culture, and breeding are in no way arguments for artistic result, it is also no reproach to the most finished scholar or greatest gentleman in the land that he be absolutely without eye for painting or ear for music—that in his heart he prefer the popular print to the scratch of Rembrandt's needle, or the songs of the hall to Beethoven's "C minor Symphony."—James McNeill Whistler

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915

Profligacy of National Expenditure

JOHN J. FITZGERALD of New York, Democrat, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, and Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of that body, are practically in agreement on certain points relating to the extravagance of the recently adjourned Sixty-Third Congress of the United States. They have been engaged in reviewing the appropriations of the last two years and there is, at least, no difference in their totals, however far apart they may be in other conclusions. It cannot, we believe, be too often reiterated that the Democratic party came into power, in 1912, very largely on the strength of a platform pledge to reverse the conduct of the Republican party in the matter of extravagant appropriations; for it is, as we view it, important to the welfare of the nation that the Democratic party shall be held by the people to a strict accountability for the deliberate disregard of its promise to practise economy in the administration of the government.

The salient points are these: The first session of the last Congress authorized expenditures to the amount of \$1,116,118,138.55; the second session, that which came to a close on March 4 of this year, authorized expenditures amounting to \$1,115,121,408.68; making a grand total for that Congress of \$2,231,239,547.23, or \$113,000,000 more than was appropriated by the previous Congress. For the Sixty-Second Congress the Republicans were only partly responsible; the last Congress for which they were wholly responsible was the Sixty-First, and that body authorized total expenditures—pronounced profligate by the Baltimore platform—less by \$177,000,000 than those of the first Congress of the Wilson administration. When the Sixty-First Congress was in session the country was prosperous; there was a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the demands of Panama canal construction; it was not necessary to market the authorized issue of Panama canal bonds; there was no income tax and no call, because no occasion, for a \$100,000,000 special war tax to cover up a deficit. The Sixty-Third Congress, in a period of depression, when all private business was being curtailed, spent \$177,000,000 more than the most extravagant of its Republican predecessors, and while doing this was drawing upon the people for \$80,000,000 in income tax and \$100,000,000 in special war tax collections. And notwithstanding these aids to the revenues the treasury today is confronted with the necessity of marketing the Panama canal bonds, held in reserve for several years, or of facing a deficit of \$133,000,000.

Chairman Fitzgerald is disposed to lay blame for the riotous extravagance of the last Congress, if not of all recent Congresses, on the lack of proper system in dealing with appropriations; but it seems evident that, if prudence, good judgment, moral sense and patriotism will not restrain the body that holds the purse-strings of the nation, no system it can itself devise will do it. The people have no desire to tie the hands of Congress; under the constitution each Congress, representing in theory the will of the people, is a law unto itself, and properly so. Evidently the only corrective is that which can be, and which should be, exercised by the electorate of every congressional district. Responsibility for extravagance in national administration rests primarily with the voter; the remedy must be sought through the party, and the party can be best reached through its candidates. The reckless squandering of public moneys should be stopped by stopping the headlong course of any party that permits or encourages it.

Money Order Business Normal

THESE are days when believers in internationalism seize with avidity all evidence that it is an ideal which is workable. Consequently there will be rejoicing over the statement from Washington official sources that the international money order business of the world, of which a very large proportion originates in the United States, is now being carried essentially on the same basis as it was before the declaration of war in Europe. This means not only that the altered conditions of foreign exchange again make it possible for the United States postoffice department to liquidate its indebtedness to foreign postal systems, but also that restrictions on the amount of money to be sent have been withdrawn, so that something approximating the former stream of wealth earned in the United States is now being sent to Europe by thousands of wage-earners who are in receipt of pay which they have become habituated to share with kinsfolk and friends across the seas.

To be sure there are at least four of the smaller countries of Europe and Africa that have suspended the money order business; but they are exceptions. For the most obvious reasons it is to the interest of all the belligerent nations to keep operative any channels through which wealth may enter that will succor in any way the masses of non-combatants. It is among such that the \$100,000,000 annually sent to Europe from the United States by the money order method are spent. A small percentage of the business is strictly commercial.

As was said before it is reassuring to see this piece of international machinery operating efficiently. It took some time to construct it as a piece of administrative mechanism and as a symbol of the comity of nations. That it is surviving such a test points to its perpetuity.

Starting Rightly in South America

BY THIS time, we believe, there is a general abandonment of the belief in the United States that trade with South America can be established merely by sending circulars, commercial travelers or chamber of commerce excursions to the neighboring republics. Everything possible has been done along conventional publicity and promotional lines, and without response. The saying that in some parts of South America locomotive engine furnaces have been fed steadily for the last six months with trade catalogues from the north may be an exaggeration, but there is reason to believe that it is not made up altogether out of whole cloth.

It is hoped that the Pan-American conference which is to begin in Washington on May 10 will open the way to a clearer under-

standing between the continents. Bankers of North and South America are to participate in this conference, and bankers really hold the key to the situation. One American bank, it is true, has already opened branches in South America, and good results are expected from this intelligently directed enterprise; but when South America is viewed with regard to its area, the number of its nations, and the number of its populous towns and cities, it will be seen, we think, that no individual bank, no matter how powerful, can through a system of branches meet the requirements of the case.

What appears to be most needed is the establishment of a working arrangement between North American banks and South American banks by which there will be a movement of exchange as natural as there is today; for instance, among the states of the American Union or between those states and Canada. Long credits are demanded in South America; North America can hardly do business under the South American system unless means are provided whereby these credits shall be carried by the local banks. There should be room in South America, and tempting opportunity, for branches of American banks, but if cooperation between the banks of the two continents can be brought about, then, traffic between the United States and the South American republics should flow freely.

The conference in May should bring out what really are the present obstacles to trade between those republics and the United States. Many prominent South American bankers and business men are to be in attendance. They should be given a hearing at any length they may desire. They should be encouraged in every way to explain what the United States must do in order to build up a trade relationship with their countries. They know the facts, they understand the difficulties, they can best inform the business interests of the United States of the necessary steps. Nothing can be plainer than that the United States must adjust itself to South American requirements if it expects to merit, in any great measure, South American custom.

Cabinet Officer's Practical View

THE secretary of commerce in the cabinet refuses to be a "bear." The national record of adjustment to unprecedented commercial and industrial conditions during the last seven months is one that makes him optimistic about the future. So he refuses to growl and to tear things down as is the wont of "bears." Nor will he refrain from expressing his disapprobation of the course of persons who, at a time of exceptional opportunity for extending business, stand by and criticize and indulge in gloomy prophecies.

His praise is reserved for industrial and commercial captains who have both faith and courage, who accept as practically irreversible and final the higher code of ethics under which business in the future may be done, and who are busy investing themselves and their capital in undertakings that six months ago could not have been entered upon for lack of opportunity.

One disadvantage under which critics of Secretary William C. Redfield labor, when they take issue with his official and semi-official utterances, is that they have to deal with a man whose business experience takes him out of the class of mere theorists. To his faith in the ability and enterprise of the business men of the country, once they can take the optimistic and constructive point of view, he joins a genuine knowledge of manufacturing and marketing which some of his predecessors in the office have lacked; and because of this he has reinforced the department with data and with methods of investigation of disputed matters that have been found difficult to challenge when controversy has arisen. Not that he is always right, or that his idealism is always immediately applicable to contemporary conditions. But he invariably throws his weight on the side of an aggressive, ambitious, constructive, wide-visioned trade policy, and against the hesitant, satisfied, let-alone, provincial theories of standpatters in all parties. He has a forward look, and one that takes in international problems. Because of this he uses his opportunities to plead for a more vigorous faith in themselves and in their country by makers of and traders in products for which there now is a world-wide demand.

California in Railroad Ownership

CREDIT for originating the plan for the purchase of the Western Pacific railway by the state of California is given to Rudolph Spreckels, the San Francisco financier, but it would seem that members of the Progressive state government, including Gov. Hiram W. Johnson and Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman, have readily fallen in with it. At a recent conference of the three named, which was attended also by Charles S. Wheeler, an attorney who has appeared for the Western Pacific in special cases, the first step toward the purchase is said to have been agreed upon. The railroad in question was originally constructed by the Gould interests and was intended eventually to become a Pacific coast extension of the well-known Gould property, the Missouri Pacific; but it has for a considerable time been in control of the Denver & Rio Grande, through the ownership of \$50,000,000 of its capital stock. Obligations of the Western Pacific have for several years been assumed by the Rio Grande Company, but in the West, as in the East, holding roads have met with difficulty in the last few years in carrying burdens of this character, and the Western Pacific, thrown by the Rio Grande on its own resources, and failing to prove equal to its obligations, was placed not long ago in the hands of a receiver.

In all probability the road will soon be sold at auction to the highest bidder. It is the belief in California official circles that it can be bought by the state at a bargain. The theory of the element opposed to the so-called Southern Pacific monopoly is that California can well afford to invest in the establishment of an independent railway system as a means of securing and maintaining competition in transportation, which now is denied its people. The Western Pacific runs from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. California, of course, could only exercise jurisdiction over that part of the line within its own borders. The road extends through a portion of Nevada and enters Utah. It is, therefore, an interstate railroad, and as such is subject to regulation by the interstate commerce commission. California has much the same problem, in seeking to own, control and operate this line, that Massachusetts would have in seeking to own, control and operate the Boston & Maine. The Western Pacific has not the extensions, branches or mileage of the New England system, but it appears to be the intention of Governor Johnson and his associates, if the road is taken over by the state, to construct important branches and feeders within the state, for want of which, it is believed, the Western Pacific has suffered

severely. It is not difficult to see how a Pacific coast line, with state capital behind it, might soon be able to ramify through California, Nevada and Utah quite as widely as does the Boston & Maine in New England.

Because of the possibilities opened up through such a venture as California contemplates, considered in the light of a similar problem on the Atlantic side of the continent, Massachusetts should, and doubtless will, be interested in whatever further steps in the premises may be taken by Governor Johnson and his associates. Where California succeeds in this respect it is not unreasonable to assume that Massachusetts will be tempted to follow.

Practical Lesson in River Utilization

MONROE, LA., was not content with its railway rates on cotton to New Orleans. Finding it could do no better with the railroad people it turned to the Ouachita river for relief. It placed a boat on that stream that has for some time been making regular trips. The railroad commission of the state has since authorized a rate of \$1 per bale on cotton hauled by rail from Monroe to New Orleans. This is about 55 cents a bale less than Shreveport can obtain, the only reason, for the difference in the rate being, according to the Shreveport Times, that in the Shreveport trade the railroad has no competition, whereas Monroe has a steamboat.

This is far from being the first instance in which a river steamboat has proved to be a great freight-rate regulator. Many larger communities than Monroe have learned the value of water competition in recent years. There is, for example, Kansas City. The railroads no longer discriminate against that important center, because the business interests of Kansas City clubbed together and established a steamboat line which affords an outlet for trade when the railroads become too exacting.

If the cities of the South would use the water transportation facilities at present within reach the argument for government waterway improvement appropriations would have a much louder and more impressive popular appeal. The remarkable thing is that a community so well established commercially as Shreveport should have waited for a lesson in river utilization from Monroe. And another remarkable thing in this connection is the fact that railroad commissions in the states of the Mississippi valley are not simply transportation commissions with power to determine freight tariffs so that neither steamboats nor trains may be put out of business by cut-rate or any other form of illegitimate competition.

The Employment of Child Labor

THE debate in the House of Commons during the last week of February upon the employment of child labor indicated the trend of public thought upon a question which has been the subject of considerable study. Some advance toward a realization of unity of purpose in the matter is shown by the admission of the board of agriculture that all forms of labor should first be encouraged in preference to that of children.

Obviously in a crisis like the present, the raising of the wages of the agricultural laborer, in itself a most desirable end, will not meet the need of the moment, which is due to shortage of labor. The undecided action of the education authorities and the too evident desire upon the part of the farmers to employ children to meet this shortage have roused suspicion on the part of the public, who see no justification for the demand for child labor which, if once admitted in one direction, would undoubtedly be extended to others. An expression on the part of the House of its strong disapproval of the employment of children of school age would strengthen enormously the hands of those who hope to see the advantages of the education acts safeguarded. The meetings to be assembled in every county, where farmers can state to the representatives of the labor exchanges exactly what the shortage of labor is, should help to bring about a satisfactory solution. Much of the labor required is probably unskilled. There is a large number of women whose work is now available, and many of them might speedily be trained to take part in the agricultural labor which requires skill. It is a new opening for women, provided they receive equal pay with men for the work they do.

Value of Debate in Education

AT THE first national university extension conference just held at Madison, Wis., Professor Lyman of the University of Chicago, sensibly argued for use of the extension movement as a means of restoring debate to its proper place in the education of youth, and, he might have added, of society at large. The lad who goes through college taking lecture notes, working up theses in libraries and never coming to close grips either with his subjects or with men in the throes of forensic controversy, has had a defective education. In this respect the old-fashioned American college, with its rival literary and debating societies and its courses of instruction in logic, was far better qualified to send forth thinkers, orators and legislative debaters than is the university of today. Woodrow Wilson came out of a college where the old ideal had lived on and where he found a discipline in forensics which he might not have had if he had gone to Yale or to Harvard. The results have been apparent in his recent career.

The power to argue a case, to defend a thesis, to champion an ideal when one is not immediately and summarily challenged, is of a lower sort than the ability to meet immediate attack with facts, rebutting arguments and reaffirmed aspirations and beliefs. Both for speaker and for audience it is far easier to lecture and to be lectured to than it is to teach or be taught by the Socratic or any other dialogue method. But who can doubt the superior results of the give-and-take process? Admirable as is much of the propaganda and educational service of lyceums, bureaus and university extension courses, it cannot wholly supplant older and longer tested forms of education and intellectual discipline. Some audiences, by the constancy of their loyalty to the clubs that specialize in "talks," are in danger of becoming, as it were, "spoon-fed." Genuine debate, occasionally interjected into the proceedings of such bodies, whether spontaneous or planned for, would preserve and conserve a higher grade of mentality. An occasional bone of controversy sharpens the teeth of the intellect. Most subjects have many sides to them. Most public personages can be interpreted from various angles. A debate meets this condition better than a "talk."